



# PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

## WEST WANTS MORE CABINET MEMBERS.

By J. D. Cass.

There are certain big things to which I believe the great trans-Mississippi section is justly entitled, regardless of party or partisan politics. It should have either the President or the Vice President of the United States. The Secretary of the Interior, whose purpose is to deal with the States lying wholly west of the Mississippi river, should be a resident there, and thus be practically and personally familiar with the conditions of that section.

The Secretary of Agriculture, now a resident of Iowa, who has most to do with the country west of the Mississippi river, should continue to be a resident thereof. Then the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Treasury or the Postmaster General, should also be a resident of the trans-Mississippi country. One cabinet officer should be taken from a Southern State.

This, instead of making the President's cabinet largely a group of gentlemen whose homes have been since youth along the Atlantic coast and whose deepest interests are there, would give us in that cabinet practical men with a thorough knowledge of the conditions and necessities of the West and South. Such a cabinet would carry with it the very influence that we need before the national Congress, and would enable us to stand on a level with the rich and powerful East in obtaining those things that make for real prosperity and advancement.

## FEDERAL REGULATION NOT NEEDED.

By Ex-Archbishop General Harmon.

Two excuses are advanced for federal intrusion into State affairs. One is that the States do too little and the other is that some of them do too much in the way of railroad and corporate regulation and other corrective measures. These are not contradictory, as they might at first appear, because there may be both too little and too much public interference with the conduct of business, and both are harmful, though my inherited and acquired ideas both lead me to fear the too much more than I fear the too little.

It is often hard to draw the line between useful regulation and harmful meddling, and harder still to have that line respected when politics unfortunately becomes involved with questions relating to business, and public feeling is aroused. A great many things are none the less home affairs because they may be or become remotely related to commerce among the States, the regulation of which is granted exclusively to Congress. If the federal authority should be extended over all of these the States would soon become mere regions.

The pretext for such extension of power is that railroads, telegraphs, etc., have brought about the commercial unity of the States. But this is no reason at all, because such commercial unity was the very object in

view in framing the clause which gives to Congress the exclusive power to regulate commerce among the States; and as the clause accomplishes the purpose intended, why should anybody seek to twist it out of shape by forced construction?

## PROBLEM FOR THE BOY'S FATHER.

By John A. Howland.

That father who at the present time looks about the prospective fields of specialization in behalf of his young son confronts a situation which is perplexing. Long ago the world began to prepare for specializing in human occupations. As the sum of human knowledge grew the fact obtruded that for one man to learn and execute a one man's work to the best advantage he should master a specialty in which would be a linking part in a whole structure in which many specialists each had a builder's place.

Whatever that arbitrary subdividing may be, however, it will be accepted as economic law. To-day no farmer within reach of markets would depend upon the old general farming for profit, no matter how his father may have scorned the introduction of the agricultural school twenty years ago. In the same manner the doctor who to-day specializes in diseases of the "eye, ear and throat" may live to see the impossibility of his young son's embracing half so much as a profession. Nor can this same specialist say with certainty that in the next twenty-five years such disease groups may not disappear altogether. These are suggestions only. They have a rightful bearing upon the family and community life as subjects for thought.

## AMERICA NEVER BETTER OFF THAN NOW.

By Former Gov. Odell of New York.

Our government, which has existed for over a century and a quarter, is just as good to-day as it was in the beginning. Our people are as patriotic and as capable of government as ever in our history, but we have a germ which induces men not to commit murder exactly, but to wallow in a trough of blasted reputations.

Too much credence is given rumors and too little to facts. It required great courage to build railroads through an unpeopled country; it required all Hamilton's genius to devise laws for the encouragement of industries; it required liberal interpretations of our constitution to make our country great, and nothing has been accomplished without abuse and criticism; and yet, as history makes heroes of our forefathers, so will the future give to our capable captains of industry other titles than "robber barons."



EX-GOV. ODELL.

## Political Comment.

### Catch Powers' Liberation.

After an incarceration in the jails of Kentucky for eight years and three months, during which time he was once sentenced to life imprisonment and twice to the gallows under repeated convictions of complicity in the assassination of William Goebel, in still another trial the jury having disagreed, Caleb Powers has been pardoned by the Governor of Kentucky. This act of executive clemency closes one of the darkest chapters in the political history of the Blue Grass region. For while the crime of murder really lay at the root of the long controversy which raged around the unfortunate Powers, the dramatic taking off of Goebel—on the eve of the success of his maneuverings to set aside the verdict of the people at the polls and to seat himself in the executive chair—was universally regarded in Kentucky as an act of political partisanship rather than as a violation of the laws against man-killing. And it was the intensity of that bitter partisanship, through all the years that have intervened, which has thrown the veil of suspicion over the administration of justice in the local courts.

The repeated action of the higher courts in setting aside the successive convictions of Powers has strengthened the impression, which has deepened into a conviction, that there was no justice for Powers as it was administered in Kentucky by its political opponents. Juries and courts were so imbued with the spirit of the feud, with the unreasonable demand for vengeance for the killing of one of their clan, that in the trials in the lower courts hardly a pretense was made of weighing evidence, and the result each time was a foregone conclusion. Against these fearful odds Powers fought with a courage and persistence which won even the admiration of his foes, and which gradually so changed public opinion that the pardon just granted—through the gift of a Republican Governor—will be regarded with general approval.

Outside of Kentucky there will be but one judgment. Goebel will never fill the role of a martyr, except in the estimation of his own narrow partisans. He was an unscrupulous politician, engaged in an evil cause, and while the provocation was no justification for the crime of his assassination, he brought his own fate upon himself, by means which he had not himself hesitated to employ. There was no direct evidence connecting Powers with the shooting, but even were it true that he was cognizant of the plans of the reckless mountaineers who are supposed to have mounted the death of Goebel, it is clear that he has already suffered enough. Whether this pardon will really end the long war and pave the way for the return of the ex-patriated Governor, Taylor, or whether it will add fuel to the flames of faction, time alone will show, but there are many indications that Kentucky is tired and ashamed of the case and will be glad to let it sink into oblivion.—Chicago Tribune.

### Bumper Crops in Sight.

When the dark days of last October came upon this country the people offered up thanks for the bountiful crops of 1907, for here was the unshaken foundation of prosperity. When the crisis began to lift, those wise financiers told us that the rapidity of our return to prosperity hung upon the size of the crops this fall.

Bear these things in mind and consider the government crop report made public yesterday.

Of winter wheat there is estimated a yield of 440,000,000 bushels, an increase of 61,000,000 over the estimate made at this time a year ago, and its present condition is placed at 86, a figure 5 points in excess of the average for ten years. Of spring wheat the crop in sight is put at 290,000,000 bushels, the total for the nation being approximately 734,000,000, an increase of about 100,000,000 bushels over 1907, with an improvement in growing conditions over last year in every wheat state in the Union.

Of oats our first "billion-bushel" crop is promised, the estimate being placed at 1,050,000,000 bushels, the indications on June 1 of last year being for but 924,000,000. The condition of the oat crop, too, is excellent, figuring up to 92.5, an increase of almost 10 points over 1907. Prospects for heavier yields in rye, barley and hay also are held forth by the experts of the Agricultural Department.

Public confidence, that most mysterious of all our financial possessions, cannot long escape figures like these. The land, the original source of our real wealth, is to come to our rescue more effectively than the currency bill or any other man-made help, and every farmer and business man knows it. Here is where confidence will be manufactured as quickly as it was destroyed when Morse and Helms started trouble last fall.

The value of this extraordinarily good crop report is enhanced a hundred fold by the psychological moment at which it is presented to the country. In the railroad, commercial and banking worlds the word has been for months: "Business will pick up after July 1." A bumper crop forecast just now ought to furnish the last ounce of steam with which to start the ready wheels to moving.—Chicago Post.

### Out With Your Money.

There is no panic. There is no reason to expect one. If such a contingency were imminent, the best and surest way to avoid it would be to patronize the banks instead of the broken tenpots, holes in the wall, old stockpiles, or even safety deposit boxes. Deposits enable the banks to loan, and such loans mean the upholding of all business, the moving of crops included. Depositors have it within their power to kill banking credit, but to do so is very like suicide.—Detroit Free Press.

## A GREAT AMERICAN.

Recall Things That Have Done, and the Way of Doing Them.

Too many people look upon one of the few truly great Americans as merely a good, typical, average citizen, genial and well meaning; without unusual intellect or force of character, and content to take orders as the follower and understudy of a bigger, stronger man. It is because it is possible for even a small number of people to accept this misguided estimate of Taft that we call him the best known unknown.

How many people think to-day of what, within a month, might have set the country ablaze with excitement and sent regiments and warships hurrying to the isthmus? Just a few lines in the newspaper told how Taft had forsaken his campaign and, at risk of health and against the wishes of the President himself, had sailed to Panama. There, in a day, he settled a quarrel with Colombia that had grown acute. People here were not much interested. Fighting and burning and dead men in American khaki along the canal zone have been "big news." But the spilling of just such news is Taft's specialty.

Ask the names of the ablest American diplomats, and the answers range from Ben Franklin to John Hay. But a different reply comes from the chancelleries of Europe. There you hear that one of the most notable examples of skillful statecraft in our history was the settlement of the question of the friars' lands in the Philippines.

Even there they do not appreciate that diplomacy fully, for Europeans do not understand the complex prejudices of our varying religious denominations. Yet more than Taft's own countrymen do they admire the statesman who, coming from a country where the Protestants are in the majority, made himself a welcome guest in the Vatican, and by his tact, his mastery of lay and ecclesiastical law, and, above all, by his sense of right and justice, was able, within a week, to settle a question of extreme intricacy, so that never since has there come a murmur from either Catholic or Protestant.

Taft went to the Philippines first to face a problem that would have taxed the genius of a Washington or a Lincoln. Here at home men do not talk much of the work he did there. But the "savages" peoples, half devil and half child, call him "Father." And a few months ago one speech from him made peace replace a bloody insurrection that had been planned. It was just Taft's way. More news spoiled. More damage to his fame from the unthinking. More quiet, unassuming efficiency.

So it was in Cuba, so in Japan, so everywhere that the passage of the "Secretary of Peace" has left a trail of peace, good will and good work. Always the "pure joy of service," never the thought of self-aggrandizement. Always the big-brained, big-bodied, big-hearted, human, manly man, doing the day's work for the love of the work and love of the country he was working for. And always the "things that are worth doing" done so quietly, so speedily and so thoroughly that few recognize the magnitude of the achievement.

Thrice called to take the place on the Supreme bench that always was his life's ambition. And thrice refusing because the work he had at hand was not done. As judge, as department chief, as envoy extraordinary in the islands of the sea, always the story has run the same—master of men, yet man among men; dominating and forceful as he is human and lovable; intolerant of all wrong, yet sympathetic with all weakness; great diplomat, great administrator and great, broad-gauge American.

All these he has been in the past. Great President that is to be in our hope and belief in his future.—Philadelphia North American.

### Insincere and Inconsistent.

The Indianapolis "Star" charges that the Republican press has joined in the demand for free wood pulp in a fashion that suggests cowardice, insincerity and inconsistency. A few Republican papers are amenable to the charge, but the most of them have the good sense to recognize that the reduction of the tariff on wood pulp will not cause a reduction in the price of white paper or help the situation in any fashion. The price of paper in the United States is no more affected by the tariff than that of coal. The immense output of our paper mills makes the possibility of the market being invaded by foreigners about as remote as the invasion of our coal market. Taking the duty off of wood pulp will simply result in making a present to the importer, who in this case is also the manufacturer and has full control of the situation and is quite ready to take advantage of any little thing the Free-Trader may be inclined to throw in his way.—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Roosevelt's Policies Country's Saviors.

Policies, like producers, are usually good through and through if they are really good at all. The croakers who were ready to load the responsibility for the slump in the country's prosperity upon the shoulders of the President are no longer using this as a weapon of attack. It is impossible to do so in the light of fact. It is seen that had it not been for his policies the country would have suffered most grievously from the situation that brought on the panic. This is conceded by some of the leading financiers and business experts.—Baltimore American.

### The Better Stand.

The Republican party can well afford to stand as the champion of the twin sisters of American prosperity; American Business and American Labor. It can well afford to let the Democratic party stand as the champion of the Importing Trust.

### Let Him Be Easy.

John—Last night young Brown declared he would willingly go to the ends of the earth for me.

Grace—And what did you say?

John—I finally got him to make a start for home, and let it go at that.

## CLEVELAND SERVICES SIMPLE.

Borrowing Friends Follow Ex-President's Body to the Grave.

It was a distinguished company that silently watched as the body of Grover Cleveland was lowered into the grave in the Princeton, N. J., cemetery. The simple burial service of the Presbyterian church was then read, and before the last of the carriages in the cortege had driven up to the path leading to the burial place the benediction had been pronounced and the members of the family, President Roosevelt and others who had gathered about the grave, were leaving the cemetery. Many friends of the dead statesman lingered about the spot which was to mark his last resting place, and each in turn was permitted to cast a shovelful of earth into the grave.

Although the funeral was of a strictly private nature, those in attendance numbered many distinguished citizens and included President Roosevelt, Governor Ford of New Jersey, Governor Hughes of New York, Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, former member of Cleveland's cabinet, officials of the Equitable Life Assurance society, members of the Princeton university faculty and friends and neighbors.

Mr. Cleveland was buried with all the simplicity and privacy that he himself might have wished, as a private citizen rather than as the former chief executive of the nation. There was nothing that savored of the official, and the military element was injected solely as a measure of precaution in protecting President Roosevelt.

For over an hour before the services and until President Roosevelt had left the Cleveland home, the streets and cemetery were carefully guarded by miles of soldiers and police. Soon after the grave was filled the cemetery was opened to the public, and the crowds surged into the grounds to view the grave and floral display.

### Fall to Sink the Florida.

Continuing the naval science experiment with the old monitor Florida as the object of attack, in the presence of three cabinet officers and many naval officers, a whitehead torpedo was fired into the vessel near Norfolk, Va. The torpedo, containing 220 pounds of gun cotton, hit the Florida amidships and caused her to reel, while water spouted up around her head in the air from the force of the explosion. Fragments of steel torn from the side of the vessel were hurled far around, some falling half a mile distant. Commander Quibby and thirty other officers, including Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, were aboard the Florida when the explosion occurred, and immediately thereafter Secretary Taft, Secretary Metcalf and Postmaster General Meyer joined them to witness the inspection. It had been expected by some that the monitor would sink, and boats were at hand for the rescue of those on board, but the Florida was able to be towed back to the navy yard to be placed in drydock for repairs. There it was found that the plates of the vessel's side had been driven in about five feet and torn apart several feet. A number of the battlements were damaged. Fifteen men could get through the hole at once, but the double bottom saved the ship from sinking. Admiral Capps denies the first report that pumps were used to keep the vessel afloat after the shot. He admits that some of our battleships could not withstand such a blow.

### New Zeppelin Airship Test.

Under the patronage of the German Government, the new aluminum airship, designed by Count Zeppelin is ready for its final test. It is built on the same general lines as other machines on which Count Zeppelin spent his entire private fortune, only it is much larger and more powerful. If the present model does all the inventor expects of it the government will pay \$400,000 to the aeronaut, who, though 70 years old, is an enthusiast and will test his machine himself. It is 445 feet long and 40½ feet in diameter. It has three 145-horsepower motors and is equipped with wireless telegraphy and powerful searchlights. It will carry a number of men and a large quantity of explosives. If successful, it will be adopted by the German Army as a war balloon. The new model is cigar-shaped, pointed at both ends, and the framework is of aluminum. It is expected to make 47 miles an hour.

### A Truce in Gambling War.

Since the passage of the antiracing bills by the New York Legislature, and their signing by the governor, the police authorities have endeavored to stop all betting at the race tracks and at the Gravesend track fourteen men were arrested on the charge of violating the new law by some form of betting. Pending the test of the law in these cases, racing continued, but with small attendance of the public, and without any open signs of betting. At the same time it was reported that the poolrooms had opened up and were doing a thriving business. It was rumored that the English were form of betting would be tried to circumvent the law.

### To Make Black Print Paper.

The Wisconsin makers of print paper propose to furnish newspapers with black paper on which matter will be printed in white letters. They say that this would save millions in pulp yearly and reduce the cost of paper about one-half, as black paper can be made from waste newspapers and almost any fibrous stock. An effort will be made to get newspapers to adopt the black concerted.

### Test of the Commodity Clause.

In their defense against the government's suits relating to the cited commodity clause of the rate law, now being heard before the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, the seven anthracite railroad companies have made answer that the clause is unconstitutional because it does not regulate, but prohibits, interstate commerce, because the penalties are excessive, because it discriminates unjustly in exempting lumber and for other reasons.

### The Decrease of Immigration.

Figures given out June 1 by the Immigration Bureau at New York show that only 173,027 immigrants arrived during the first five months of the year, as compared with 588,835 during the same period last year.

### Verdict Against the Bull Trust.

In the debate and brought by the Federal Government at Rochester, N. Y., against the Standard Oil Company last June, the jury has rendered a verdict of guilty as indicted on forty counts, thus making the maximum fine possible (\$500,000).

## Science and Invention

The British government in India is considering a project to link together the rivers Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, in order to equalize the flow of water for irrigation purposes. Thus when there is a flood in one of the rivers a part of the water can be diverted to a point where it may be more needed. In this way it is believed that the district of the Punjab, a name which means the Five Rivers, can be assured a sufficient water supply at all seasons.

The Philippine Journal of Science recently published a list of 63 kinds of trees growing in the Philippine Islands producing wood of commercial importance, belonging for the most part to families and genera but little known to the botanists of the temperate zone. The list includes only dicotyledonous woods, and not the palms, bamboos and screw-pines which also abound in the islands. An interesting fact is that growth rings seem to be characteristic of only a part of the Philippine trees. Many show rings of seasoned growth when young, but not afterward.

An important phenomenon of recent recognition in bacteriology, says Dr. Simon Flexner, is that of the "microbe carrier," by which is meant an individual who harbors disease germs without apparently suffering from ill effect himself. The existence of such cases has been known for some time with regard to the bacteria of diphtheria, but more recently the phenomenon has been shown to exist for the germs of typhoid, dysentery, plague, cholera, and many other infectious Protozoa. Bacteriologists are also learning, says Doctor Flexner, that while the forces of immunity may be in active operation as far as tests with blood made outside the body indicate, the very bacteria from, and against which such forces have developed may be still surviving in the body.

Commenting upon a recent German book on the interior state of the earth Dr. A. C. Lane, well known for his researches on this difficult subject, makes a very interesting remark. He says that without making a sweeping statement at the start, as to the gaseous interior of the earth, it is perhaps safe to say, in view of what we know, that "some of the elements of the earth's interior are in a gaseous condition, and the earth, for them at least, might be likened to a toy balloon, but one in which the gas was so condensed, under such pressure, that one could easily dent a steel ball than it. Under conditions of temperature not easy to disprove, that should be the condition of all the earth's elements toward the center." Dr. Lane adds that the study of seismic vibrations will probably settle this question.

The average citizen, it is safe to say, has a very hazy idea concerning the size and constitution of the United States Army. A writer in Harper's Weekly gives some interesting facts bearing upon this matter. The government dreams of an army numbering 70,000 men. The present strength is 57,000. Of the theoretical 70,000 soldiers the fifteen regiments of cavalry, which never lack their full complement, comprise nearly 14,000 officers and men; the six regiments of field artillery, 6,500; the coast artillery corps close upon 20,000; the thirty regiments of infantry, 27,000; the engineers, 2,000, and the remainder consist of the staff corps, Indian scouts, and a small number of native soldiers in Porto Rico and the Philippines. The total number of commissioned officers amounts to about 8,900.

## LONDON POLICE.

Poorly Paid Britishers Who Cannot Be Bribed.

The police of London, England, have just been through a severe investigation by a royal commission which is a sort of glorified legislative committee. All sorts of people came forward with charges against the police, but only two or three alleged that they had bribed policemen, and in every case the charges were lacking in proof and were regarded as merely spiteful by the members of the commission. Nearly every police magistrate in London gave evidence, and they all agreed that the police were incorruptible.

High tribute was paid recently to British police court methods and British policemen by Police Magistrate Hogan, of New York, who not long ago was a London visitor. He said: "Everybody is treated alike, and I like the way your police do their duty. They don't seem to forget things overnight, as many members of the New York force often seem to do. I should say that the London policeman is remarkably honest and far too good for the job, considering the pay he gets."

The magistrate, whom the cops consider their worst enemy in the London police courts, is Mr. Plowden. Mr. Plowden's treatment of policemen, prosecuting in the witness box, is one of the sights of the town. But even he does not believe that the English policeman would accept a bribe not to do his duty.

The saloon law is very strict in England, and the opportunity is large for the species of "graft" said to be plentiful in many American cities.

The pay of the English police forces is miserable compared with American police salaries. In London \$6 a week is a cop's pay after a year's probation. With this in view possibly there might be more bribery and corruption, more open "graft," but for the organization and discipline of the force. These are simply superb. The roundman, sergeant and inspector in England really work. The constable on the street does not get off the beaten track. The punishment meted out to erring policemen is intensely severe. There are no mere reprimands. The English cop must be without blemish or instant dismissal without any red-tape or appeal results.

Lucky is the man who isn't told when women go to market.

## CHICAGO'S COLISEUM.

Unlucky Building in Which Taft Was Named.

Chicago's Coliseum, at Wabash avenue and 15th street, the building in which the Republican national convention was held, has been an ill-fated structure.

On Aug. 28, 1899, two days after the last of the enormous arch girders of iron had been put into place, all of them, 12 in number, fell like a row of 10 pins, crushing out the lives of nine workmen and causing property damage of \$30,000. The girders, which reach from one side of the building to the other and which constitute the sole support of the vaulted roof, had been placed, but not securely fastened.

names in the early history of the country graced the roster of Vice Presidents, and even after the old plan was abandoned and the successor party lost all, while the losing party lost all, there have been enough "big" men elected to the second highest office in the government to relieve it from the opprobrium of what Mr. Cleveland so felicitously called "innocuous desuetude."

The murder of three Presidents within the comparatively short space of forty years has called dramatic attention to the importance of filling this office with men of ability. Certainly there is nothing in the history of the vice presidency which would warrant anybody, no matter how "big" in his

## OUR SOLDIERS CAN SHOOT.

Uncle Sam's Boys Hit an Enemy They Can Scarcely See.

Almost unbelievable are some of the target shooting records of Uncle Sam's riflemen stationed in the Philippines.

Most of the practice by the crack companies in the Philippines has been under the Australian skirmish system, which provides a severe test on accuracy.

To understand what shooting under the skirmish system means imagine a man dressed in khaki whose color melts into the background of dirt or burned grass so that at 600 yards he is almost invisible. In target practice this man is represented by a life-sized dummy.

The riflemen stand on a line 600 yards away from a dirt embankment, when the head and shoulders of the dummy are exposed above the embankment three seconds. The dummy is supposed to be the enemy, and three seconds is figured the length of time it would require the enemy to take aim, fire and dodge out of sight.

As soon as the enemy appears the soldiers fire, and continue to fire as long as the enemy is in sight. As soon as the head and shoulders disappear the men start toward the embankment behind which the enemy is concealed as fast as they can run, reloading their guns as they go.

When the enemy appears again the men fall to the ground, and fire throughout the three seconds the head and shoulder is exposed as fast as possible. When the enemy disappears the men again leap to their feet and run toward the enemy until he reappears, when they again throw themselves to the ground and fire. In practice the enemy appears every ten seconds.

This advancing and firing is repeated until five halts have been made, the figure having been exposed four times for three seconds each, and the soldier



"FIELD FIRING."

having advanced until he is within 200 yards of the embankment.

The "enemy" is then examined and it is found that he has been pierced twenty-five times, the soldier having used thirty or more rounds of ammunition.

This is "field firing" under approximate war conditions, and is what they are doing in the Philippines and contemplate doing in the United States.

A woman's idea of a good time to live in is one where the demand for furnished rooms is greater than the supply.

The man who overestimates his great nose makes a great mistake.



CHICAGO'S GREAT COLISEUM.

tioned. While the entire force of men were at work at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the most northerly girder fell toward the south. It carried the next one, and all 12 went down with a crash that was heard throughout the central business section of the city.

No adequate reason for the fall of the girders and its consequent loss of life was given further than the theory that a traveling crane became loose, and allowed to pull against the first girder. After the accident the girders were replaced and the building was completed as rapidly as possible.

After the Iroquois Theater disaster, that cost 600 lives, in January, 1904, had aroused the Chicago building officials to unvoiced activity, Building Commissioner Williams ordered the Coliseum closed on the theory that it was, at least technically, unsafe. It did not have frontage on three streets or alleys, as provided for buildings of that class. This objection was overcome and the building reopened. Since that time it has been used as the Madison Square Garden of Chicago.

Three years before the collapse of the present Coliseum a high wind blew down the framework of one that was being built in 634 street to serve the same purpose. When this first Coliseum was demolished there was no loss of life.

## BIG VICE PRESIDENTS.

Nothing in the Office in Which Taft Was Named.

In the first days of the republic the vice presidency was the consolation prize for the candidate for the presidency who received the second highest vote. This system, however, insured the election of a strong man, under ordinary circumstances, since he was presumably the best man of the opposite party. Some of the most illustrious



## Crawford Avalanche.

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### Republican Ticket.

National.  
For President—  
WILLIAM H. TAFT  
of Ohio.  
For Vice President—  
JAMES S. SHERMAN  
of New York.

### HomeCircleDepartment

A column dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

Crude thoughts as they fall from the Editorial Pen—Pleasant Evening Reverses.

Show me the woman who sometimes has supper at five o'clock and sometimes not till eight; sometimes dinner at noon, and sometimes no dinner at all; sometimes having good bread and cake and meat, and sometimes sour bread and other things to match;—and I will show you one who cannot raise a family of healthy children, nor keep so herself. The husband of such a woman will, more than likely, lament that he ever married such a "ne'er do well," and generally misery will be the outgrowth of the unstable management of a foolish woman.

#### Sour or Sweet?

That's the question, my brother, and it's not a mean one, either, for many of us had rather take a dose of salts than walk with your long-as-a-rail face.

Your dyspeptic brain, torpid conscience and sour disposition make you anything but agreeable company. You are called a christian too. Well, maybe you are, but the fact is not believed by many on earth. Possibly you may console yourself with the thought that they know it in heaven. I doubt it.

Why go through the world always in a fog? You dishearten many, give others the blues, and keep scores under clouds of doubt and darkness. You make out that the path of the just is not "as a shining light," that the way is one of gloom, hard and difficult. The way of the transgressor is hard, but surely not the path of obedience in which you claim to be walking.

Swing around, my brother, and get your eye off of self. "Rejoice evermore." Give up your sourness; quit looking like a graveyard. Take the sunny side of the street. Laugh once in a while. Get off your stilts and walk with humble folks, cheer up, tune up, wake up and see if milk is not better than vinegar, or in other words, if it is not better to be sweet than sour.

Don't find all your "good people" among the departed, but seek to discover a few among the living. It will make you and the world happier to get into this habit.

#### A Model Home.

We often wonder why there are no more homes that can safely be spoken of as models. It would seem as if those who pass their lives in the country,—whose daily occupation brings them in constant contact with the varied beauty of field and forest, mountain, and plain,—who are constant witnesses of Nature's great mysteries,—would, of necessity, be filled with noble thoughts; that their eyes would gather continual delight from the beauties about them; and their whole lives shape themselves in grander forms as a natural result of their surroundings. Yet it is undeniably true that in gathering up riches for the future,—which after all they may never behold,—they forget the claims of the present, and allow their souls to grow less instead of greater. So it comes to pass the children going out of these houses, and finding themselves, as they often may, in refined and polite society for a time, become dissatisfied with home, and seek a life that shall give them the advantages which they suppose they cannot obtain in the country. Is it not folly to be so intent upon the things which perish with the using, as to forget higher aims? Is it not an evil when parents allow themselves to be so absorbed by cares that they neglect to instruct their children in the propeties of every day life, to say nothing of the small sweet courtesies, the little acts of grace so fruitful of good? A brief notice of a Model Home points out the effects of a better way.

#### The Boy and His Mother.

One of our young men asks us the following question:  
"What do you think of a young lady while in the company of a dude masher, remarking of an old schoolmate of hers, that 'he is a good boy, but tied to his old mother's apron strings, and is of no good on earth.' Will not the boy come out ahead if he supports and cares for the mother?" Come out ahead? Well, of course he will. A girl who would make such a remark is not worthy to blacken the shoes of a boy who is kind to his old mother. Such a girl has no more heart in her

than a turnip, and is only fit—oh she isn't fit for anything. She ought to be taken across the knee of her own mother until she thinks it is about the middle of August. The meanest men in the world are those who have allowed themselves to drift away from their mothers and forget all about them. The best and bravest men in the world are those who have never been so proud as when doing something pleasant for the kind old mother. The most heartless thing in the world is for a person to make such a remark as that quoted above about a young man who is proud of his mother, and loves her so that a tear in her eye is like a drop of melted lead on his heart. The young man who heard of such a remark being made about his relations with his mother no doubt felt that he had rather not have heard of the remark, but it is lucky that he did, if he had thought he had any affection for that girl. She would not have said it in his hearing, which shows that she is a hypocrite and a two-sided person. If he married that girl he would have a little hell of his own. Such a girl would make a man wish he had never seen any woman except his own mother. No matter how close the relation between a mother and son, a day is liable to come when the son will find a girl that he will marry, and though he may not think less of his mother, he will not have quite so much time to devote to her, but if he is such a son as the one above mentioned, there will never be a day but he will think of something that can be done for his mother. His good wife, if she is good, will join him in anything that can make the mother who bore him happy. And a day will come when the mother will lay down her knitting and take off her spectacles, and her burden of life will be laid down, and her last prayer will be for the son who has been joking by a fool girl for being tied to her apron strings, and she will close her eyes in death with the feeling that of all God's best gifts to a mother, a dutiful, loving son is the greatest. Those sons who have followed the counsels of a loving mother, and who have, perchance, followed the remains of that mother to the grave and heard the cold clay rattle on her last resting place, and who have gone away from the scene with hearts bowed and broken, will never, in their choice of a partner for life, take one who has ever spoken unkindly of a son who is kind to his mother. No boy need ever be ashamed to be called his mother's boy, and no person with a soul to save will ever make trifling remarks on so sacred a matter as the love of a son for a good mother.

#### The Remedy That Does.

"Dr. King's New Discovery is the remedy that does the healing others promise, but fail to perform," says Mr. E. R. Pierson, of Auburn Centre, Pa. "It is curing me of throat and lung trouble of long standing, that other treatments relieved only temporarily. New Discovery is doing me so much good that I feel confident it contains use for a reasonable length of time will restore me to perfect health." This renowned cough and cold remedy and throat and lung healer is sold at A. M. Lewis & Co., drug store, 50c. and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

#### Hardgrove Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Buck and son, Harold took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Buck Sunday.  
Gertrude Buckner and Henry Brooks visited Maude Woodburn Sunday.  
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kirby and baby, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Beebe and baby are camping out near Guthrie Lake.  
Mr. Buckner and Henry Brooks returned home to spend the fourth from nine miles west of Wolverine.  
There was a dance at Mr. Lovell's place Saturday evening. There was not a very big crowd as it was so rainy.  
Mrs. Buckner is on the sick list.

#### Best the World Affords.

"It gives me unbounded pleasure to recommend Buckner's 'Eureka Egg Preservative.' Best remedy for constipation, biliousness and malaria. 25c. at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store."

#### TESTIMONIAL.

Elgin, Ill., July 1st. 1908.  
W. W. Palmer.  
It gives me pleasure to say a good word for Eureka Egg Preservative. It is a convenience I could hardly keep house without. Indeed one can hardly say too much in its favor from a convenient and economical standpoint. Besides the great amount of money one saves by putting eggs down in this safe and sure way, when they are plenty and cheap, it is the convenience in not having to spend time and money in looking for, or going without this necessity when they are high priced and scarce.

My plan is to prepare a large jar of the Eureka Mixture early in the spring and when I can spare a few clean fresh eggs, drop them in and thus I am always sure of fine eggs for poaching, ice cream, Angel Food cakes etc. The entire secret is in using only fresh and clean eggs, as they must not be washed or wiped. Every good housekeeper that has not already used Eureka Egg Preservative should begin at once. Don't delay. You will never want to be without it.

MRS. W. H. DOE.

#### Payage Lake Papers.

What are the Wild Waves saying? That—Several hundred people spent the Fourth at the various resorts around the lake, picnicing, boating, fishing, bathing, and various other enjoyments. Hansen's Steamboat gaily decorated made several excursions around the lake, while sailboats, launches and row-boats were in evidence everywhere. In the evening a grand display of fire works was fired from Grayling Park, which was liberally responded to from "Oak Hill and Scandinavian Parks. The display of fire works was one seldom equaled at a Fourth of July Celebration.

That—Sheriff Amidon is making blocks for his new cottage.  
That—The Maude Henderson Company people have rented John Everett's cottage for a month.  
That—Wm. F. Powell's brother is visiting him.

That—A. L. Pond's family were camping at the lake last week.

That—Chas. Trombley's family are out for a week.

That—Mr. John R. Williams of St. Louis, Mo., arrived the 3d, and have rented the Purchase cottage for the summer. He will add a fine 18 ft launch to the lake fleet this week.

#### YOU KNOW.

#### It Can't Be Beat.

The best of all teachers is experience. C. M. Harden, of Silver City, North Carolina, says: "I find Electric Bitters does all that's claimed for it. For Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles it can't be beat. I have tried it and find it a most excellent medicine." Mr. Harden is right; it's the best of all medicines also for weakness, lame back, and all run down conditions. Best too for chills and malaria. Sold under guarantee at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store. 50c.

#### Lovells Locals.

T. E. Douglas & Co. have a force of men working on the new mill. Chas. McKenzie is doing the carpenter work.

C. V. Ferson was doing business at Lewiston Monday.

Isaac Goodell has gone to Lapeer and Detroit for a visit.

W. B. Crall was in town Tuesday. He reports crops looking fine.

Mrs. J. V. Miller was at the county seat Thursday, calling on her daughter, Mrs. James McNeven.

Mrs. T. E. Douglas was at Grayling Monday.

Collins Dyer and Mrs. M. Dyer came over from Vanderbilt Friday to spend the 4th at Mr. Carrier's.

Charles W. Miller started to celebrate the 4th on Thursday. He expects to take in Gaylord, Vanderbilt and Boyne Falls before returning.

The Douglas plant at Dam 2 closed down Thursday afternoon for one week, to give the boys a chance to celebrate.

Mrs. James McNeven and daughter, Bernice came up to spend the 4th with Mrs. J. V. Miller and family.

M. Simpson arrived the 4th, looking for trout.

#### DAN.

Copy was received last week, but to late and to long for publication, describing the nattering into society of little five-year old, Martha Still, wagon, of Lovells, in honor of her birthday, on June 25th. With the home lavishly embellished with flowers and decorations of evergreen, with lively music and tables laden with a banquet which would have done honor to little queens and kings, as were those present, the many colored lights giving mystic beauty to the scene, and the adults acting as obsequious waiters, it was a time that will be remembered by the little hostess and her happy guests. It is hoped that this is a beginning of a happy life for them all.

#### Just Exactly Right.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for several years, and find them just exactly right," says Mr. A. A. Felton, of Harrisville, N. Y. "New Life Pills relieve without the least discomfort. Best remedy for constipation, biliousness and malaria. 25c. at A. M. Lewis & Co. drug store."

#### Frederic Freaks.

Miss Stella Sullivan returned from a two weeks visit at Mt. Pleasant.

Rev. Sanderson is entertaining his daughter and family Rev. Goldie.

The M. P. Society are papering and painting their church.

Samuel Nizely, Cashier of the Milo Bank, and wife are visiting at Rev. Terhune.

Mrs. Terhune's sister from Kansas, whom she has not seen for thirty years is here; also a sister from Osoda county; one friend and a sister from Hagerstown, Ont., is here, a reunion and good time generally.

Tom Brennan and family of DeWard, Fourteenth at B. J. Callahan.

Mrs. Frank Clark has adopted a small baby. Both are doing well.

Ed. McCracken and Lisabeth Bunting found the Fourth at Sarnia Ont. Eligh Flagg died at his home southwest of town last Monday morning.

E. J. Brennan had a narrow escape from fire Monday, while he and his wife were sitting on the stoop watching the children play with fire crackers, his neighbors hollered to them that their house was on fire, the bucket brigade soon put it out, water doing more damage than the fire.



## EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

The Edison Phonograph is a case where three is company and not a crowd. Two people and an Edison Phonograph pass a very pleasant evening. This does not prevent it from being the best entertainer for any kind of a gathering, from an informal evening up to a large reception. If you do not know the possibilities of the Edison Phonograph, come into our store and hear what it can do.

C. J. HATHAWAY,  
Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Everybody Drinks  
Our Delicious

## ICE CREAM SODA

Our soda fountain produces the coolest, most delightful and refreshing drinks in town these hot days. Our syrups are made from pure fruit flavors, cocoa and vanilla beans, and are always fresh and wholesome.

The next time you're near this store, drop in and let us mix you a soda, and note how magically that hot, tired feeling disappears.

A. M. LEWIS & CO.,  
The Rexall Store  
Grayling, - - - Mich.

## THE KIND OF Frames

to be used is very much a matter of taste. It is important, though, that the frames set properly on the nose and at the right distance from the eyes; that the lenses are perfectly centered, and how are you to know when some is guessing. I NEVER GUESS.

Glasses Right  
Good Sight!

C. J. HATHAWAY,  
Graduate Optometrist.

## C. F. Thompson

Painter and Decorator

Making a specialty of

Paper-hanging, Sign-writing, Blending and all kinds of fancy painting neatly done.

## TRY ME!!

All orders left at the Manistee House will receive prompt attention.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

I wish to announce to the public that I have opened a shop in the Kraus building on main street, where I am prepared to do all kinds of sanitary plumbing, steam and hot water heating, bath room work a specialty. I also keep on hand all kinds of plumbing goods, fittings for iron pipes, lead goods, rubber hose, hose couplings and menders and all goods that are necessary to make up a first-class shop. All work guaranteed. Give me a call. July 2—  
F. R. DECKROW.

## A GOOD THING

for Every Family in Crawford County.

Something New for Grayling. A new enterprise that will be a source of profit to every farmer and householder, that will investigate has just been started in Grayling. It is the manufacture of "Eureka Egg Preservative"—as the name indicates, it is a "Perfect Preserver for Eggs"—keeping them as fresh for an indefinite time as new laid eggs—besides the great convenience of having at all times nice fresh eggs for use, there is the saving in price—eggs may be put down when they are cheap and kept ready for use when they are scarce and the price is high. Eggs are among the most nourishing of all foods, their actual value as food is sadly under estimated—every housekeeper should investigate this, "Eureka Egg Preservative" is for sale at the Central Drug Store.

Washington, July 2.—Twenty thousand acres of government land in Chippewa county, Michigan, were withdrawn from homestead entry by Secretary Garfield yesterday. The purpose is to provide land for the proposed national forest in the upper peninsula. The land is now burned over barrens which Uncle Sam proposes to artificially transform into a tree garden. The plan is to afford an object lesson of what can be accomplished in making white and Norway pine grow on land long considered worthless. The name proposed is the Ironquois National forest.

## We Invite, One and All

—to call at the—  
PEOPLE'S

## Meat Market

and look over our stock of

Fresh, Salt and

Smoked Meats,

Canned Goods

Fresh Fish, every Thursday

All Orders Delivered

Yours to Please

## MILKS BROS.,

Successors to Bradley & Son.

THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO.

Tours of the Great Lakes and Georgian Bay

"A Fresh Water Sea Voyage"

For Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William

Steamers leave Sarnia, Ont., 3:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Friday Steamer going through to Duluth.

1500 MILES OF LAKE TRAVEL

"THAT GEORGIAN BAY TRIP"

Includes Mackinaw Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Manitowlin Island and all the 30,000 Islands.

Reached by no other steamer. Fishing, camping, canoeing. Most romantic scenery, beautiful climate and excellent steamer service.

Tickets from all Railway Agents  
For literature and information address  
C. H. NICHOLSON, Traffic Manager,  
Sarnia, Ont.

## NOTICE.

To the owner or owners of any and all interest in the land herein described, and to the mortgagee or mortgagees named in all undischarged recorded mortgages against said land or any assigns thereof of record:

Take Notice that sale has been lawfully made of the following described land for unpaid taxes thereon, and that the undersigned has title thereto under tax deed issued therefore, and that you are entitled to a reconveyance thereof at any time within six months after return of service of this notice, upon payment to the undersigned or to the Registrar in charge of the county in which the land lies of all sums paid upon such purchase, together with one hundred per cent additional thereto, and the fees of the sheriff for the service or cost of publication of this notice, to be computed as upon personal service of a declaration as commenced of suit, and the further sum of five dollars for each record of record, without other additional cost or charges. If payment as aforesaid is not made, the undersigned will institute proceedings for possession of the land.

State of Michigan, County of Crawford.  
Description. Sec. Town Range Amt pd for year  
Northeast quarter of  
Southwest quarter,  
(acres of sw 1/4) 20 27N 4W \$1.42 1904  
1.32 1905  
plus the fees of the sheriff.

ROLLA W. BRINK.  
Place of business, Grayling, Mich.  
Dated, June 8th A. D. 1908.  
To A. Anderson, Cook County, Ill., grantee under the last recorded deed, in the regular chain of title, to said land.

Harry E. Packer, Cook County, Ill., mortgagee named in all undischarged recorded mortgages.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF  
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Grayling, Mich., June 30, 1908.  
I hereby certify and return that after careful scrutiny, I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts or postoffice address of A. Anderson or the heirs, or the whereabouts of postoffice address of the executor, administrator or trustee or guardian of said A. Anderson.

CHAS. W. AMIDON,  
Sheriff of Crawford County.  
Fees \$1.25.

## Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County, on the twenty-third day of June A. D. 1908.

Present Hon. Wellington Batterson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha L. Dickinson, Deceased.

Charles F. Dickinson, Administrator of said estate having filed in said court his petition, praying for license to sell the interest of said estate in certain real estate therein described, at private sale for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased.

It is Ordered, That the twentieth day of July A. D. 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at said time and place, to show cause why license to sell the interest of said estate in said real estate should not be granted; It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVANCE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON,  
Judge of Probate.  
A true copy. June 25-3w

Notice to Taxpayers.  
Village Taxes are now due. The treasurer announces that he will be in his office every afternoon, from 3 until 4 o'clock, and also on Monday and Wednesday evening of each week from 6:30 until 8:00 o'clock, to receive the village taxes.  
DE. C. C. WESCOTT,  
Village Treasurer.

1878. 1908.

## The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

## FIRST CLASS GOODS!

## RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

## Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,

SHOES, HARDWARE,

FLOUR, FEED,

LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,

BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

## Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

## Salling, Hanson & Co.

## Now is the Time

---TO GET A---

## New Brown Suit,

---A---

## Brown Hat

---and a pair of---

## TAN SLIPPERS

For the Fourth of July at

## A. KRAUS & SON.



## Neat Feet

Women who dress nicely and according to the ways fashion dictates, desire to have every part of their attire look stylish, fit well and keep its new, nobby appearance. Now-a-days a well dressed woman must have attractive dresses and nice shoes in keeping with her gown.

is a high class shoe for properly dressed women, and at \$3.50 a pair, a woman can afford to have shoes in the new gun-metal for the more servicable wear, the ever popular vici or the more flashy patent leather for dress wear.

We have them in these popular leathers, made in all the fashionable shapes, and we are sure when you see a pair you will readily decide that "SOCIETY" Shoes are made for you. The "SOCIETY" is a member of the "Star Brand" family.

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"  
"We Walk On Stars, So Can You"

## GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRATINGS, NICHOLAS.

## A \$28,000,000 FAILURE.

Receivers Are Named for United Box Board and Paper Company.

The United Box Board and Paper Company is in bankruptcy. Receivers were appointed Friday. This is a \$28,000,000 corporation, managed and owned mainly by Chicago interests. Sidney Mitchell, a former board of trade man, who in the last year developed into a Napoleon of industry, is the president of the concern. Among the officers and directors are Charles C. Adair, L. W. Budman, formerly of the Milwaukee-Grainger Company, an old board of trade house; J. E. Olin, L. A. Wiley, William H. Kemp, G. J. Marott and James Todd. According to an Associated Press dispatch from Trenton, N. J., Vice Chancellor Howell appointed Thomas F. Raymond of Newark, N. J., and Mr. Mitchell receivers for the company. By the paper trade this insolvency is regarded as a defeat of the brokerage element in trying to succeed where experienced hands had failed. O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company, had been at the head of the box board organization, but has been ousted by the incumbent under the charge of incompetency. A bitter war was carried on against Barber and the stock secured against him was sufficient to dispose him and his entire staff. It was supposed that by retrenchments and trade reform the organization could be put into a flourishing condition, but months ago the pool in box board and box board paper was dissolved by several independent plants reducing the prices agreed upon at the end of last year. A bitter war ensued, which has been on for some time.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Progress of Pennant Race in Base Ball Leagues.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Pittsburgh	43	27	.613
Chicago	41	29	.585
New York	41	29	.585
Cincinnati	38	34	.527
AMERICAN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Louis	41	29	.585
Cleveland	39	31	.559
Detroit	39	31	.559
Chicago	38	32	.541
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	50	20	.714
Louisville	47	23	.673
Columbus	41	29	.585
WESTERN LEAGUE.			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Sioux City	43	27	.613
Omaha	42	28	.598
Denver	40	30	.571

## CLOWN ENDS LIFE AMID FLAMES

Suicide in a Shocking Manner of a Circus Performer.

Charles Hendrick, aged 48, for years a well-known circus clown, committed suicide in Columbus, Ohio, by burning. He had been in ill health. He piled papers on the floor of his room, applied a match and then lay on the flaming pyre. His sister, Mrs. Kate Cleaver, with whom he lived, attempted to drag him to safety, but he resisted and she was badly burned before she abandoned her efforts at rescue. Hendrick's body was burned to a crisp.

## Explosion in Cleveland Store.

Seven persons were killed, at least two others were fatally injured, and fully thirty more were severely hurt as the result of a fire, caused by the explosion of fireworks, in S. S. Kresge's 5 and 10 cent store in Cleveland.

## George H. Daniels Is Dead.

George H. Daniels, formerly general passenger agent of the New York Central railroad, died at Lake Placid, N. Y. Mr. Daniels was one of the best-known railroad men in America.

## Six Killed in a Week.

Missouri Pacific passenger trains 3 and 12 met in a head-on collision two and a half miles east of Knobnoster, Mo. Six or seven persons are reported killed and a large number injured.

## "Bob" Evans Under Operation.

Reverend Admiral Evans, retired, who is spending the summer at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., submitted to an operation upon one of his feet for the removal of chalky substance accumulating from gout.

## Best Speller Is Colored Girl.

A 12-year-old girl won the championship of the American public schools in the educational contest in her home city, Cleveland.

## Steel Works Take Back 1,500 Men.

Several departments of the Schoenberger plant of the American Steel and Wire Company resumed operations in Pittsburgh, affording employment to 1,500 men.

## For Governor of Minnesota.

Minnesota Republicans nominated Jacob F. Jacobson of Madison, "who eats pie with his knife," for Governor.

## Ohio Boy Is Drowned.

Robert Hoffman, aged 19, was drowned near Gallon, Ohio. He could not swim and got beyond his depth.

## One Hundred Killed in a Mine.

Near Yuzovka, Russia, a violent explosion of gas occurred in the Rikovsky mine, in which 550 miners were at work. A hundred are reported to have been killed. Troops have been summoned to preserve order.

## Railroad in Receiver's Hands.

Upon the application of the Trust Company of America of New York, the Norfolk and Southern Railway Company was placed in the hands of receivers by Judge Edmund Waddill in the United States Circuit Court in Norfolk, Va.

## Fire in the Royal Opera.

Fire broke out in the Royal Opera House in Berlin, having caught from a plumber's furnace being used in the fourth gallery. The roof of the old structure was soon blazing, but the firemen extinguished the flames before more than part of the roof had been destroyed.

## Lightning Hits Mother and Child.

During a severe thunderstorm a bolt of lightning which entered the house of Mrs. John Griffin in Lowell, Mass., knocked the woman's child from her arms, but, beyond a severe shock, neither was injured.

## GLEW IN DOCTOR'S DEATH.

Philadelphia Police Study Poisoning of a Physician with His Wife.

The Philadelphia police have an important clue in the case of Dr. William H. Wilson, who died suddenly Friday night after drinking a bottle of ale and who is believed to have been poisoned. At the North Seventh street house in which Dr. Wilson had lived about two years there was no sign that a physician lived there, and he did not do a general practice in the neighborhood. He had patients, however, and they are said to have been principally women able to pay well for his services. The practice was highly remunerative, for Wilson was noted as a "good spender," and he had a summer home at Cornwells, a steam launch and an automobile. The motive for the supposed murder is believed to be hidden in Dr. Wilson's medical practice. The theory of the police is that a male friend or relative of a woman who is believed to have died after receiving medical attention sent the poisoned ale. Frank Paul, the coroner's detective, left the city to investigate what is considered an important clue. Before leaving he said there was no doubt that the ale contained cyanide of potassium. The ale was delivered by express and has been traced to a certain place which is under surveillance.

## GIRLS OUTWIT HOLD-UP MAN.

Whip Their Horse Until It Rans Away, but One Is Stabbed.

While the three daughters of B. H. Kroger—Gertrude, aged 20; Lucille, aged 18, and Gretchen, aged 10—were driving in a runaway buggy through a lonely part of Padock road, Cincinnati, a man stopped them and demanded money, drawing a big knife. Miss Gertrude whipped up the horse, which finally broke loose from the man and ran away. As the vehicle passed the man he struck several times at the occupants with the knife, cutting Miss Gertrude twice in the right knee severely. The girls escaped further harm. The police are searching for the assailant. Mr. Kroger, the father of the girls, owns nearly 100 retail groceries and is president of the Provident Savings Bank.

## SHIPBUILDING RECORD MADE.

Tonnage Output Surpasses All Other Years in United States.

The bureau of navigation, Treasury Department, announced in Washington that the fiscal year just ended was the record year of American shipbuilding and that the center of the industry is on the great lakes. During the year 1,500 vessels of 388,427 gross tons were built, of which 75 steel steamships of 304,370 gross tons were built on the great lakes. The largest annual output heretofore was in 1855, when 2,024 vessels of 588,450 tons were built. This year steel vessels built numbered 142, of 417,107 gross tons, compared with 300,965 tons built last year. The tonnage built is entirely for domestic transportation.

## MISTAKES SON FOR RIVAL.

Clay City Farmer Seriously Wounded Boy and Slays Young Wife.

Jealous of his young wife and mistaking his son for another man, Julius Turner, 68 years old, a Civil War veteran and wealthy farmer of Clay City, Mo., shot his wife to death from ambush, seriously wounded his 15-year-old son, and attempted to commit suicide. Since his arrest Turner has refused to eat and declares he will starve himself to death. He and his wife had been separated four years. Mrs. Turner and her son were walking from church when attacked.

## Father and Child Drown.

Edna Parmenter and his 4-year-old daughter lost their lives in the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa. The family, consisting of Mr. Parmenter, his wife, daughter and a 2-year-old son, was in a launch when the top caught in an overhanging limb of a tree along the island and the boat was capsized. The wife and son reached shore.

## Cloudburst Sweeps Away Houses.

Five are known to have been drowned and a number are missing as a result of the overflowing of Hargis creek, east of Wellington, Kan., caused by a cloudburst. The flood carried off houses and other buildings before the people could reach places of safety. The known drowned are Mrs. Shirley Sherman, Mrs. Edward West, Mrs. Brothers and Albert Hughes.

## Children Diet Father Held.

The law against manslaughter has been invoked in Salt Lake City to punish Charles P. Titus, a "divine healer," who, it is alleged, permitted two of his children to die from diphtheria without medical attendance. When it was learned that a third child was very ill from the disease a warrant for Titus' arrest was issued.

## Army Recruit Falls to Death.

Charles J. Foul, who enlisted at the barracks in Columbus, Ohio, and was assigned to the Ninth Company of recruits, fell fifty feet to his death on the cement sidewalk from the balcony of the third story of the building, which houses the Ninth Company.

## Strangled to Death in Chicago.

Mrs. Frances Thompson, wife of a North Dakota school teacher, was found strangled to death in her room in Chicago. The identity of her slayer is not known. The disappearance of her diamonds leads to the theory that robbery was the motive of the murder.

## Venezuelan Judgment Affirmed.

The court of cassation in Caracas, Venezuela, confirmed the decision of the first instance condemning the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company to pay a fine of \$5,000,000 to the Venezuelan government. No appeal from this last judgment is possible.

## Clinton, Minn., Suffers.

Thirty-three houses in Clinton, Minn., were totally destroyed and twenty-five were practically ruined by Saturday's storm. Two hundred people are homeless. Scores are destitute of clothing and outside aid is needed.

## One Dead in Fire.

Fire at Taylor, Minn., destroyed the business portion of the town and resulted in one death. W. W. Brookings, a clerk in a drug store in which the fire started, was killed. The loss is \$50,000, with insurance of about \$7,500.

## Pack Your Freight Carefully.

Four hundred railroads have begun charging 20 per cent more than regular rates for carrying consignments imperfectly packed.

## British Fleet Mobilized.

The British fleet mobilized in home waters for maneuvers includes 301 ships, the greatest aggregation of fighting craft ever assembled.

## PUTS BAN ON SALVATION ARMY.

Pittsburgh Police Order Organization to Cease Soliciting Money.

The American Salvation Army has been notified to stop work in Pittsburgh. The permit required by the police department for all such organizations was taken away, and the officers of the army were told that if they attempted to continue work there they would be arrested. This action was taken after a two weeks' investigation, made personally by Inspector Bartley of the first precinct, under orders from Superintendent McQuade. The police declare that while members of the army collect large sums of money they can give no satisfactory account as to what becomes of it. The matter was brought to a climax, however, over the case of Mary Milburn, 10 years old, who is a member of the army and who collected among the downtown saloons often until late at night. The police wanted her to stop, but she refused, declaring that she collected from \$6 to \$8 a day, and as her commission was 25 per cent, it was "easy money."

## KIDNAPED GIRL AS SHIELD.

Attempt to Extort \$5,000 from California Ranchman Ends in Capture.

Bandits Cleveland Rogers held a posse at bay near Fresno, Cal., for half an hour by using the body of Edna Dominguez, whom he had kidnaped, as a shield from the shots of his pursuers. The ruse failed him in the end, and after discharging all his ammunition, he surrendered. The girl was unharmed. Clad only in her night gown, Edna Dominguez was stolen from the side of her parents by Rogers and Tony Lovell in the midst of a night raid on her father's ranch in the Coast hills. The highwaymen first fired a barn on the Dominguez ranch and held the family captive, while they attempted to force \$5,000 from the rancher. The attempt failed and the girl was hurried into a buggy taken from the ranch stables, and driven away into the hills by Rogers, with dire threats if the money were not paid by her father. Lovell, the leader of the bandits, escaped. Rogers barely missed a flying shot at the hands of the throng that awaited him.

## TAKE UP KIDNAPING CLEW.

Police Investigate the Story of a Boy Stolen by Gypsies.

The police of the Englewood station in Chicago are investigating the clew furnished by 13-year-old Bayard Ashton as to the gypsies he asserted kidnaped him last Thursday. Although the police know of no camp of the size the boy describes and in the exact location, his story is so straightforward that they will give it a thorough looking into. Thursday while he was returning home from school, young Ashton says that two men passing in a wagon asked him if he did not want a ride. On his acceptance and climbing into the wagon they threw a blanket over his head and he knew nothing of his whereabouts until he arrived at their camp, which he judges to be near Blue Island. After doing the drudgery of the camp for four days the boy claims that when most of the twenty-eight men and women in the camp were asleep, he managed to steal away and reach the home of his sister, Mrs. James Martin, 326 Englewood avenue.

## FAIR GETS REQUISITE SUM.

Washington Notified Requirements Have Been Complied With.

A telegram has been sent to Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou notifying him that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition in Seattle, Wash., has complied with the congressional requirement that \$1,000,000 be raised by subscription, irrespective of any State or Federal appropriations, before the congressional appropriation of \$500,000 is made available. The Secretary is requested immediately to designate some treasury department official to examine the exposition's securities. The financial statement of the exposition corporation shows that a total of \$1,019,120 has been raised. Progress on the exposition buildings is entirely satisfactory to the national government. Two of the exhibit palaces are completed, a third will be completed within a few days and work is under way on the others.

## KILLED ON NEW THEATER.

Fatal Accident Attends Dismantling of Livery Stable in Minneapolis.

Two men were killed, three injured, and seven or eight bruised in the collapse of a livery stable at 40 Seventh street south, Minneapolis, which was being torn down to make room for a theater. The dead are C. W. Hardy and George Johnson, whose home is near William, Minn. The accident occurred when fourteen men were working on the building. Bricks, which were being removed, were thrown on the lower part of the roof, making the weight greater than the walls could bear. The front part of the roof caved in, hurling Hardy and Johnson to the pavement.

## Comanche School Board Head.

This a far cry from the painted, bloodthirsty savage chief of the Comanches, slaughtering women and children, to that of the president of a school board, yet this cry is sounded by no less a person than Quannah Parker, Indian chief and one-time enemy of the white man. The chief has been elected president of the Parker district school board near Lawton, Okla., which he formed last spring.

## Sets Record Across Pacific.

The new triple turbine steamer Tenyo Maru, Captain Philip H. Goins, of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, or Japanese Steamship Line, arrived in San Francisco the other day on her maiden voyage across the Pacific. Her unofficial time from Honolulu in four days and twenty-one hours, which beats all previous records. Her displacement is 21,000 tons.

## Boy Reformers and Dies.

James Leaver, aged 18, rose in the Christian church in Atlanta, Ga., to go forward to be baptized. He was stricken with heart failure, fell, and died in his mother's arms. Not half an hour before young Leaver had told his mother that he intended to be baptized and lead a better life.

## Promoters Are Indicted.

Eight federal indictments have been returned in connection with the promotion of the American-Mexico Mining and Development Company, and Chicagoans are said to have purchased nearly \$1,000,000 of stock.

## Six Dead, Fifteen Hurt, in a Week.

Ten No. 3, an overland line of the Santa Fe, dashed onto a burning bridge at curve east of Gallup, N. M. Six lives are reported to have been lost and fifteen persons are injured.

## Troops Ordered to Frontier.

United States troops have been ordered to towns along the Mexican border to prevent rebels from crossing or securing aid in this country.

# DENVER WIDE OPEN FOR THE CONVENTION

"Queen City of the Plains" Arranges to Give Political Visitors a Good Time.

## BELL IS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

Democratic National Committee Chooses Bryan's Choice for Temporary Presiding Officer.

Denver correspondence:

A week in advance of the event Denver began filling up with visitors to the Democratic National Convention. Politicians and newspaper men gathered in large numbers to make plans for their respective delegations and journals, engaging quarters, reserving seats and seeing that wire accommodations are amply prepared.

The Denver merchants, through the board of trade, planned municipal entertainments for all who might be within the city gates until long after the nomination of Democratic candidates, and the city's business men declared that not one word should go forth into the world derogatory of the city's care of its visitors.

Denver spent its efforts and energies, throwing its heart and soul into one grand advertising effort. Underlying all Denver's claims to excellence is

it out, and if you stay long enough it gets out of your system entirely.

Denver believes no convention arrangements have been so complete as those in the Auditorium for the Bryan show. Colonel John I. Martin of St. Louis, who has the sergeant-at-arms habit, arrived a week in advance, coming early, he said, to prepare the hall and see that everything was ready in plenty of time. He found little to do



THOMAS TAGGART.

in that line, and was free to plan his seating arrangements, ticket printing, and other details. Colonel Martin attended the Chicago convention, and said the Denver Auditorium was ahead of the arrangements there.

## Water from the Mountains.

Colonel Martin and others interested in the preparations for the big convention said every possible convenience would be given the visitors. They declared that if any one could make a suggestion which had not been carried out already they would be glad to go to any cost to see that it was made. One innovation which the managers planned



—Chicago Journal.

one basic principle that gives the city excuse for pretty nearly everything; that is climate. The Denver climate is made to be responsible for all the good there is native in the State.

## Fine for the Fever Victim.

There is a real danger in the invigoration of the Denver atmosphere. If one starts out and walks through the city as fast and as far as he at first feels inclined to do he will find himself exhausted and worn and likely to wake up the next day with a good



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN BELL.

was to bring the best spring waters from the mountains for the delegates and their friends. The national committee arranged for a brigade of boys in white suits and caps to deliver water to all parts of the auditorium, including the telegraph operators in the basement.

Every effort was made to deaden the noises in the Auditorium. All the wooden floors were covered with hemp matting. The stairs to the speaker's stand were also carpeted. Fifty seats will be saved by elevating the band on a temporary platform. The Auditorium itself is a marvel. The seats are all opera chairs.

The committee inspected the convention hall with the bearing John I. Martin, the standing sergeant-at-arms of all recent Democratic conventions. They found all arrangements at the Auditorium in excellent shape. The hall is not as large as the Coliseum at Chicago, but it dresses up well, and the row of boxes along the outside help to make the spectacle a brilliant one. Then the committee met in executive session to select the temporary and permanent presiding officers of the convention and to formulate the slate for the chairmanships of the big committees.

Theodore A. Bell, of California, was chosen temporary chairman of the convention by the committee on Convention arrangements. Other appointments made by the committee were:

General Secretary—Urey Woodson of Kentucky.

Assistant General Secretary—Edwin Setton of Washington, D. C.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John I. Martin of Missouri.

Chief Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—J. C. Fenn of Indiana.

Chief Doorkeeper—Eugene W. Sullivan of Illinois.

Parliamentarian—N. D. Crutcher of Kentucky.

Chaplain for Opening Day—Rev. James J. Keane, Archbishop of Wyoming.

Official Stenographer—M. W. Blumberg of Washington, D. C.

Big Time for Party Birds.

Tom Taggart, Roger C. Sullivan, Urey Woodson, and the rest of the early birds had the time of their lives at banquets, mountain trips, auto riding

etc., a trip over the continental divide on the Moffet road, and Taggart hit Sullivan in the eye with a snowball up above the clouds. By splendid hospitality of this sort the Denverites tried to take the minds of visitors off the hotel rates, which were about as high as the mountains.

Thos. T. Taggart, chairman of the national committee, will be the first official to call the convention to order and get the business of nominating candidates for President and Vice President under way. He lives in Indianapolis and has been a member of the national committee eight years. As chairman of the committee four years ago he was nominally manager of the presidential campaign. After Chairman Taggart has outlined the delegates, a chaplain will offer prayer. Urey Woodson, the Democratic leader of Kentucky, will read the official call for the convention. Woodson has served twelve years on the committee, of which he is secretary. Next after the reading of the call Chairman Taggart will introduce the temporary chairman of the convention, Theo. A. Bell, of California. Bell was Democratic candidate for Governor of California two years ago and was defeated by only a small plurality. Mr. Woodson, according to the program, will be chosen both temporary and permanent secretary of the convention, and he will appoint his assistants. Col. John I. Martin, of St. Louis, will, as usual, be sergeant-at-arms. He served in that capacity both in 1896 and 1900.

The allotment of seats to the delegates was not made until the day before the convention was to open. The selections were made by a lottery drawing. The names of the different States, Territories and possessions were placed in a box, and, as they were drawn, they were numbered consecutively. When the drawing was completed the seats for the different delegations were told off, beginning at the center aisle of

Developments in trade circles impart more confidence to the outlook. Production and transportation of finished products and general merchandise exhibit steady recovery, and new orders for iron, steel and various factory output add to assured period of forward work. Bridge, truck elevation and other heavy construction involve notable expenditures and additions to labor force. Increased movements of grain, live stock, hides and wool sustain the recovery noted last week, and prices show more stability.

Hot weather influences greatly stimulate the absorption of light-weight apparel, the improvement in aggregate sales being particularly encouraging in the leading retail lines. Personal buying of fall and winter staples expands satisfactorily, and an advance in the cost of some goods in short supply appears in textiles. Agricultural prospects become brighter with the winter wheat harvest and excellent condition of other grains. Crop marketings again are heavier, and prices sustain a high average for live stock, despite liberal arrivals. The total movement of grain at this port, 8,703,610 bushels, compares with 8,037,538 bushels last week and 7,740,402 bushels a year ago. Compared with 1907, decreases occur in receipts of 18.5 per cent and in shipments of less than 1 per cent.

Live stock receipts swelled to 311,535 head, against 290,726 head last week and 271,338 head a year ago, although this week's gain has not extended to hogs. Bank clearings, \$268,045,133, are 12.4 per cent under those of the corresponding week in 1907.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 32, against 23 last week and 20 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 numbered 8, against 9 last week and 5 in 1907.

## NEW YORK.

Trade this week has taken on most of the characteristics of a summer period. Retail business has been helped by warm weather in most sections and by widespread reduction sales. Jobbing houses have received moderate filling in orders and made the usual clearance sales. Fall buying has been and is cautious, but feeling is conservatively optimistic. Such lines as leather, staple worsted wools, agricultural implements and a few lines of steel products are more active, but the great industries as a whole are in normal activity and summer shut-downs promise to be more widely indulged in than for some years past.

Business failings in the United States for the week ending June 25 number 238, which compares with 254 last week, 154 in the first week of 1907, 146 in 1906, 186 in 1905 and 204 in 1904. Failures in Canada for the same period number 31, which compares with 23 last week and 28 in this week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

## CHICAGO.

The weekly review of Chicago trade, published by R. G. Dun & Co., says:

Payments through the banks show the moderate shrinkage which usually precedes the July distribution of interest and dividends. The latter will approximate largely and seek reinvestment. Financial conditions generally reflect increasing ease in and ample supply of money, and the tone is more distinctly favorable toward advancing enterprise. Banks bid freely for desirable discounts on favorable terms to borrowers.

The currency drain to move crops is likely to expand earlier this season, but provision is made against demands, and the average of bank deposits compares encouragingly with that reported in May last.

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## THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$4.00 to \$8.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 70c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 51c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c; hay, timothy, \$8.00 to \$12.00; prairie, \$8.00 to \$11.50; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, new, per bushel, \$1.05 to \$1.20.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$7.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.5



Don't borrow too much. It is more satisfaction both to yourself and your neighbors to have tools of your own.

The animal that has a full, bright eye is apt to be healthy. And a moist nose is another indication of health.

If the farmer pays too much attention to the gilt-tongued agent he is liable to buy more machinery than will have standing room on his farm.

A young lady of New York has bought a farm on Long Island and is planning to raise humming birds for the market. She says they make good pets and are easy to raise.

Give the cows that are rather thin in flesh a little better care than the rest. Don't neglect the other cows; just bear on a little harder with the ones that are not doing well. That's all.

A number of prominent farmers in Douglas County, S. D., have organized a Farmers' Telephone Company and will build lines in that part of the State. The company is capitalized at \$10,000.

Always give the hired man a chance to attend the institute meetings and see that he goes. He will be pretty sure to hear something that will make him a better farmer and that will be to your advantage as well as to his.

The average farmer, constituted as most of them are, will have better success if he devotes his energies to the raising of either a strictly beef or dairy breed of cattle rather than to what is generally understood as a dual purpose breed.

It is better to dilute liquid manure with water, for the reason that the water partially prevents loss of ammonia and also because urine is too strong for ordinary plants. An excellent mode of treating urine, or liquid manure of any kind, is to add twice its bulk of water, then add a pound of kainit to four gallons of the mixture.

If the slugs start to work on the currant and gooseberry bushes, they may be dusted with powdered white hellebore, or the same may be applied as a spray, made by mixing one ounce of the chemical in two gallons of water. Paris green is also effective and may be applied in the form of dust, using one pound of the poison to twenty pounds of flour. If the dust spray is used, it is best to apply it when the dew is on the leaves.

To prepare onion seed for planting, pour it into a small vessel containing lukewarm water. Do not reverse it and pour water over the seed. Let stand ten or twelve hours in a warm place. It will do no harm if the seed bursts open. The seed can be dried by sprinkling fine ashes over them, and will then be ready to sow. If the ground is properly prepared, the onion will have no trouble in getting ahead of the weeds and grass.

While European and Asiatic countries have forms of animal and bird life to be found nowhere else, the American continent seems to possess an exclusive monopoly of humming birds. Of the four hundred odd varieties nearly all are to be found in the tropical regions. Only eighteen cross the borders of the United States from Mexico, and all but one or two varieties spend their summers in the southern states. While this tiny bird does secure some honey from flowers, its food consists chiefly of small insects which are found in the vicinity of flower beds, many of which are injurious to the flowers. Thus in the case of this smallest representative of bird life it seems to have been created not only as a thing of beauty, but for the performance of a helpful mission.

**Inoculating the Soil.**  
Any farmer can try the experiment of inoculating the soil with necessary bacteria for promoting the growth of a crop. Should the soil be unadapted to clover it will be found of advantage to procure a few bushels of earth from a field upon which grew a luxuriant crop of clover, broadcasting the earth over the field and seedling to clover, the probability being that a good stand of clover will thus be obtained.

**Disk Harrows.**  
The disk harrow may be considered as the most important tillage tool for grain farming. There is no other tool that will conserve more moisture by using it on stubble, after harvest, and before plowing time than this, says a bulletin by H. M. Balner, of the Colorado Station. It may be used as a cultivator for summer fallowing. On ground where small grains are to follow such crops as beets or potatoes, the use of this tool will often make plowing unnecessary.

The 10-inch disk is of proper size for ordinary farm work. This size of disk pulls somewhat heavier than the larger sizes, but pulverizes enough better to justify its use. The 10-inch disk penetrates the soil deeper than the larger one because it has less bearing on surface; it revolves faster, thus pulverizing the soil better.

For hardness and ease of operation, each gang of the disk should be controlled by an individual lever. All bearings should be well protected from dust and dirt and so constructed as to be easily oiled. Each disk should be provided with a satisfactory foot lever cleaner.

Experiments have proved the fact that the disk harrow is an excellent tool for thickening a thin stand of

alfalfa. The disk is set almost straight, in which condition it is run over the field about twice, just as the alfalfa is beginning to grow in the spring, the second disking being done at right angles to the first. The disk cuts or splits the crown of the alfalfa plant and thus causes it to throw out more shoots, thus thickening the stand.

**How to Secure and Retain Moisture.**  
The importance of getting moisture into the soil and keeping a sufficient amount in store there for all demand of crops is conceded by all farmers, and yet there are wide differences of opinion among them as to the best methods to reach that result. Grass, red clover and alfalfa roots are frequently mentioned as channels to conduct moisture down into the soil. It is true they may have the force to push themselves down into the subsoil to a greater distance than most other vegetation, but in order to determine their utility in this respect their conductive ability must be ascertained. It is evident that the roots must be very small while forcing their way into the hard soil, but notwithstanding their threadlike size, they do not easily penetrate it, and if they succeed in their search for moisture they increase in size in spite of their compressed surroundings.

It is evident that in the course of growth through very compact material the roots will have made no channel for water nor for anything but themselves, and when the surface soil is plowed they die, and when decay has reduced their size they leave a channel for water, but the holes they leave are very small and are quickly closed by a dashing rain and the sediment thus created, and thus the channels produced by the decayed roots are stopped and sealed before much water has found its way into the hard subsoil. Still it is true a little water has thereby gone deeper into the ground than before and a little is better than none; but it is evident that the above method is not effective and a better way must be found.

Starting with the self-evident proposition that water easily finds its way down in loose soil, it follows that a way of making the soil loose further down than it is commonly plowed, so that a large supply of water can be taken in as fast as a heavy downpour can furnish it is the proper method and can be done with the right kind of subsoil plow. It has a great advantage over grasses, alfalfa or clover, is a better rooter than all of them combined, and furnishes immensely better channels than they do for water storage. It has been shown by experience, however, that it requires good judgment to properly use the subsoil plow, and another most important point is to get the right kind of a plow. But when this is done and the work accomplished you may properly feel a degree of independence never before enjoyed.

**The Foreign Market for Grain.**  
The influence of European agriculture on the welfare of American farmers is strikingly illustrated in a bulletin recently issued by the Department of Agriculture on the cereal production of Europe, by a special European agent of the bureau of statistics, giving complete official statistics, as far as they have been published, of the acreage, production and average yield of the various grains in each country of Europe for the last twenty-five years.

It appears that wheat and corn are the two grains that Europe imports largely from abroad. European production of rye, barley and oats is practically sufficient for national requirements. The growing dependence of foreign countries for much of its grain supply is illustrated by the fact that during the last twenty years Europe has increased its average purchase of wheat more than 100,000,000 bushels, or about 80 per cent, and has doubled its annual purchases of corn. It is only in Northwestern Europe that the dependence on foreign agriculture is increasing. The wheat production of those countries has remained practically unchanged during the last twenty years, while their requirements have been steadily increasing, so that they now require from foreign sources 180,000,000 bushels a year more than they did twenty years ago. It appears that the average yield per acre is the highest in those countries where wheat culture is least generally practiced, and where the acreage under that grain shows the smallest increase. The extension of the wheat area, on the contrary, is the most marked where the yield is lowest.

A high average yield, such as is obtained in Northwestern Europe—about twice as high as the best average yield recorded in this country—presupposes the use of valuable land, justifying a large outlay in labor and fertilizers, as well as an abundant supply of good, but cheap, labor. These conditions of intensive culture, however, are much more favorable to the growth of crops other than grain, which give the greatest profit when raised on a large scale on new and comparatively cheap land. It appears that the average crop in Germany is worth about \$40, and from an acre of sugar beets \$55, while wheat yields only \$20 and rye \$21 per acre. In France the value of hops reaches \$153, tobacco \$38 and sugar beets \$47, against only \$21 per acre for wheat. In the Netherlands the gross return per acre of wheat, \$20, is far overshadowed by returns from tobacco, \$218; potatoes, \$74; sugar beets, \$52. Wheat production is increasing in use much faster than in acreage. For all Europe the annual per capita consumption of wheat twenty years ago was a trifle under 8½ bushels, and it is now only a trifle more than that amount. During the same twenty years the wheat consumption increased from 4 to more than 4½ bushels a year for each inhabitant. Only Russia, Germany, the Netherlands and Scandinavia now use more wheat than wheat.

## Michigan State News

### PIONEER CHURCH BURNS.

Lost by \$70,000 Fire—Grand Rapids Called Upon for Aid.  
Ionia was swept by the worst fire in its history Sunday, the losses being estimated at \$70,000. It broke out in the Grand Trunk depot with a high wind prevailing. It reached the Koppits Melcher cold storage plant, then got into the Pere Marquette freight yards, and destroyed thirty-one cars. Help was called from Grand Rapids, but volunteers, in pushing cars out of the yards, had headed off the flames, which were in close proximity to the Pere Marquette freighthouse, when fire was discovered in the peak of the Presbyterian church, Ionia's old First church, built in 1855. The congregation was at worship, but the preacher, the Rev. S. Spence, took time to pronounce the benediction, and in ten minutes the bell pealed its last death knell as it fell with a crash into the ruins. Scores of houses were in danger, owing to the high wind, but were saved by heroic volunteer service of citizens.

### OBVIOUS ACT TRIPS UP LOVE.

Bridegroom-to-be Gets Beating, Loose Clothes and \$80.  
While on the way to Rochester, N. Y., to marry, Charles St. Charles of Grand Rapids, obligingly took a baby from a woman in a depot in Detroit, to hold for a few minutes. Then an accomplice of the woman ran away with his grip containing \$80 and his wedding clothes. St. Charles dropped the child, chased the robber down several dark streets, but lost the trail. He picked it up again at Ferry dock, tracked the thief to the Windsor depot, and caught up with him at Walworthville. The bridegroom-to-be followed the robber into a blind alley, where three confederates and the pursued man attacked St. Charles, beat him, and stole all his clothes but his trousers and underwear. The wedding was deferred, but St. Charles is not discouraged and will try again as soon as his face is healed and he gets a new suit.

### CATTLE HAD BABIES.

Farmers Who Removed Hides Are Taking Pasture Treatment.  
A strange case of the rabies has been brought to light in Berlin township, where two cows on Tracy Lowry's farm died. It is supposed the animals were bitten by Tracy Lowry's dog, which disappeared three weeks ago. The dog was not known to have bitten the cows, and Randy Taylor, veterinarian, from Sanacac, was called to doctor the cattle. The cattle died. Bruce and Earl Lowry then took the hides off. Finally they began to fear hydrophobia, and left for Ann Arbor, taking the brains of the cattle with them. Later a bad case of rabies was reported, and Bruce and Earl are both infected. Earl having had a sore hand when handling the carcasses. Tracy Lowry and Taylor also went to Ann Arbor to take the Pasteur treatment, and there is much apprehension over the situation.

### DELAY IN ANN ARBOR MUDDLE.

Case Against Wade Waits in Hope of Reaching Adjustment.  
The committee, consisting of Regents Knappen, Hill and Beal, appointed to consider the charges against ex-Secretary Wade of the University of Michigan, met Attorney General Bird in Lansing by appointment. The Attorney General presented his views as to the amount which should be refunded by Mr. Wade, as shown in the statement rendered to Mr. Bird. The committee was informed by Mr. Bird that a conference had been held in Adrian between him, Mr. Wade and his counsel. The committee is not prepared to proceed further with its work until it shall be determined whether an adjustment may be reached.

### BOBBERS BUSY IN MICHIGAN.

Church and Postoffice Among Places Recently Looted Mysteriously.  
A series of robberies has been committed in Menominee County, and in spite of the efforts of the sheriff, aided by the Postoffice Department detectives, no clue has been obtained to the guilty parties. The Roman Catholic Church at Cedar River was entered and a number of vestments and other valuables stolen. The next night the postoffice at Daggett was broken into and the safe cracked. The same night the cash register of Peter Johnson was stolen and rifled of its contents. During the last month more than ten safes, including those of several post-offices, have been cracked in Menominee, Marinette and Delta Counties.

### GIRL TRIES RESCUE IN VAIN.

Sees Younger Sister Drown While Wading at Holland.  
While wading along the shores of Black Lake, near West 16th street, Holland, Georgia Sullivan, aged 12, daughter of Harry Sullivan, stepped in a deep hole, sank to her waist and was drowned. Hand in hand with Georgia was Nellie Tubbergen of Grand Rapids, who disappeared beneath the water, but was rescued by her aunt, Marie Tubbergen of Holland. Jane Sullivan, 14 years old, waded to her sister's assistance and tried to seize the little dress, but failed.

### Plan to Build Temple.

Two lodges of Odd Fellows have purchased the Midway sanitarium property, which is one of the most desirable sites in Kalamazoo, and will begin work at once on the construction of a magnificent temple.

### Shoots, Wife Baby and Self.

In Hancock, John Holbeck, 37 years old, shot his wife, aged 22, an infant daughter, and then himself. All three are in St. Joseph hospital and recovery is doubtful. Jealousy is given as the cause of the murders.

### Two Drown in Ontonagon.

Oscar Westor, aged 19 years, drowned while bathing in the Ontonagon River at Ontonagon. David P. Russ, 33 years old, while trying to recover Westor's body, lost his own life. Russ leaves a widow and several small children.

### Reckless Plank Is Burned.

E. H. Van Der Heyden's brick plant was recently destroyed by fire in Ionia. A plank broke out in the kiln shed and destroyed it, entailing a loss of \$5,000. The fire raged for hours, the fire department being hampered by rotten hose.

### GLASIER ADMITS BANKRUPTCY.

Former Michigan Treasurer to Avoid Legal Battle.

What promised to be a long and bitterly contested legal fight had an abrupt and peaceful end the other day when James S. Glasier, attorney for Frank P. Glasier, consented to the filing of a document signed by the former State Treasurer withdrawing his answer in the bankruptcy proceedings in which he denied he was a bankrupt or insolvent and substituting therefor an admission of insolvency and a consent to being adjudicated a bankrupt. A hearing was waived and Judge Knappen of Grand Rapids will declare Mr. Glasier a bankrupt. A trustee will be elected by the creditors and the assets disposed of after a building in Ann Arbor is completed. It is stated that the Kavanagh Lake property where Mr. Glasier at present resides, belongs to Mrs. Glasier, having been deeded to her some years ago. It is also asserted that this will be about all that will remain from the wreck for Mr. Glasier, unless some assets exist that the receiver has not discovered.

### WOMAN SHOTS HERSELF.

Seated in Chair, She Fires Bullet in Head.

Mrs. Samuel Mapes by shooting herself attempted suicide at her home two miles north of Wolf Creek. She had been to Adrian in the afternoon and on returning prepared the evening meal as usual, after which she went to her room, seated herself in a chair and shot herself in the temple. Surgical aid was summoned and it is thought she will recover.

### SHORT STATE ITEMS.

Schoolcraft and some adjacent counties fear a grasshopper plague.

The Rev. H. W. Hicks has preached for fifty years in the Methodist church at Carleton.

Out of eighty-three Michigan counties fifty-eight nominate their officials by direct vote.

Munising has but nineteen saloons and cannot have more till the population reaches 10,000.

Frank W. Thompson has been appointed postmaster at Reese, vice Charles James, resigned.

Reuben D. Roys, who served as Alderman of Ypsilanti for 17 years, is dead, at the age of 70 years.

In the upper peninsula they have petitioned that the deer season open Oct. 10 and last only twenty days.

Sturgeon weighing from fifty-eight to eighty-five pounds were trapped at the dam in Stevenson in a week.

John Goodman, a Pere Marquette carpenter in Grand Rapids, took carbolic acid. He was 42 years old and of morose disposition.

The committee which has in charge the band tournament to be held in Lansing Aug. 29 and 30 has secured the services of Ed Brooks as a judge.

William Murray, a resident of Superior township for the last 75 years, died, after a year of almost continuous suffering. He was 84 years old.

David Janace and James Vass were arrested and identified as hold-up men who assaulted and robbed John Carlson in a lonely section of Muskegon.

A pea-canning manufactory is a new industry in store for upper Michigan. It will be established at Ewen or elsewhere in the Ontonagon valley district.

His shirt sleeves catching on a revolving belt, Joseph Maus' arm was torn from his shoulder while he was working at his trade of machinist in Kalamazoo.

Thrown from his buggy in a runaway accident, George McIntyre, 40 years old, prominent Yale implement dealer, sustained serious injuries of the spine.

The little daughter of E. J. Lumber of Port Huron fell out of a baby carriage and two teeth were driven through her lower lip. As a result the child will probably be disfigured for life.

Morrell Kleff of Chicago and Charles Butterworth, Jr., of Glenwood capsized in a small sailboat in Muskegon harbor and would have drowned but for assistance given by persons in a passing rowboat.

The Muskegon chamber of commerce has offered the synod of the Christian Reformed Churches of America a site in that city if John Calvin university will be removed to Muskegon from Grand Rapids.

The visit of a committee of Boon citizens to the offices of the railroad commission in Lansing resulted in an agreement whereby the Ann Arbor road will rebuild its station and place a regular agent at that point.

Fire of unknown origin started in the warehouse of the Hanselman Candy Company in Kalamazoo, and for a time it was thought the entire plant would burn. The fire had a good start when discovered and spread rapidly. The warehouse was completely destroyed, together with three or four carloads of peanuts, a large quantity of sugar, syrup, salt and other things used in the manufacture of candy. The main factory buildings escaped. The loss is estimated at \$12,000. The plant is insured.

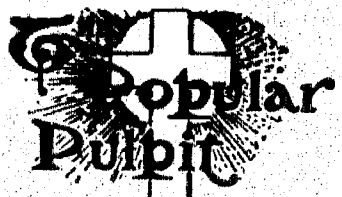
First planted some years ago, the rainbow trout in the rapids of St. Mary's river at the Soo are attaining truly startling proportions. When one was taken that weighed ten pounds it was believed that the fishery for the species had been captured. Then one half a pound heavier was hooked and subsequently one that tipped the scales at 14 pounds. This last fish was thought surely to be the biggest of the tribe, yet now there comes a report of the spearing of a rainbow that weighed 16 pounds. Mounted, this big fellow is on exhibition at the Soo.

A woman believed to be Mrs. John Bitgood, and apparently between 20 and 35 years of age, of Allegan, dramatically committed suicide at Oakgrove park, a suburb of Kalamazoo, by jumping from a rowboat into Wood's lake.

After cleaning his gun with gasoline, Hugh Loyne, 27 years old, of Elsie, lighted a match and held it at the muzzle to dry out the barrels and then blew into the gun to remove the smoke. An explosion followed. Loyne will have difficulty in talking and eating for some time. His tongue, palate and roof of his mouth were severely burned.

George Magona, an Indian boy, has finished five years in the Elk Rapids High school without missing a day, or being late. His home is six miles from school, and he walked all the way. He carried off all the class honors, and his oration, "Higher Ideals of Public Life" took the prize.

Charles H. B. Skelton's new boat was blown up by dynamite. The boat had been building since December and was just ready to run between Allegan and Saugatuck. It was at the landing where it was launched, six miles down the river from Allegan. The dynamite is supposed to be the work of enemies.



### CONCENTRATION ESSENTIAL.

By Rev. J. Henry Hartman.

But one thing is needful.—Luke x, 42.

The text is an old fact restated in the terms of the gospel for answer to the numerous and many-sided questions of our modern life.

In order to attain pre-eminence and success, men everywhere are coming to recognize more and more the wisdom of concentration in the pursuit of some one thing. Michael Angelo, having a fixed goal, pursued it with an ambition that consumed him. He forgot hunger, thirst and bodily fatigue, and at length the world crowned him as master of his art.

In the realm of music Handel is called a prince and the very soul of art. This, however, never could have been true of him, nor could he have written immortality into his name had he been other than the man whose passions and powers in the pursuit of one thing were offered on the altar of music. It has been said of him that his ardor for celestial sounds caused the keys of his harpsichord, by his frequent manipulation, to assume the shape of spoons.

Our text finds Jesus among His friends in the Bethany home and His words reveal two persons—Martha and Mary—in striking contrast.

Martha is deeply concerned about the material things. There is much of the anxiety and bustle about her as she thinks of His entertainment, comfort and food. Mary, the very soul of seeming indifference to all temporal things, thinks only of a seat at His feet, where she may listen to His every word. When, at length, the fussiness of Martha can stand it no longer, she complains to Jesus, saying: "Carrest Thou not that my sister hath left me to serve alone?" His answer was not a rebuke to her activity, but rather an interpretation of it with dignity and strength.

"But one thing is needful." What did the Master mean? What is this one thing? Perhaps it may be answered best by placing emphasis on the word "one" so as to make it inclusive, and say: "Thou lackest one thing"; that is, the one thing lacking comprehends all wants and hungers, all life and power. If this be true, then the "one thing needful" must be that for which men everywhere have been searching, and for which men even now—unconsciously perhaps—are seeking in strange ways and by many questions. It is the "one thing needful" for the aching heart which refuses to be quieted and says: "Is there any meaning in life?" It is the "one thing needful" for the man who in the midst of his struggles is conscious of gradual defeat in the rounds of daily life, exclaiming: "Is there no way out of this tangle of being and doing?" It is the "one thing needful" for the profound philosopher in his study; for the capitalist with his wealth; for the aged and the young; for the learned and the ignorant. Yes, it is the "one thing needful" for the whole world.

What Jesus said to Martha has been the truth of the ages. It is the truth of the present. How much men everywhere need the "one thing" which punctuates life with knowledge, with strength and fills the soul with peace! We must not fail to recognize that it had something to do with Himself, for, speaking of Mary, who sat at His feet listening to His words, He said: "Mary hath chosen the better part."

The good part means Himself. To know Him is to find the "one thing needful"; to find Him is to find it. He and it are one. He came to help our needy humanity, to satisfy with His light, love and peace our deep yearning for the life which now is to comfort us with the truth of immortality. Our hymns, our prayers, our exhortations are all based on the one appeal: "Come to Jesus." Come to Him because all life stands in need of what He alone has to give. If He can satisfy the need, then He is the power to help, and belief in Him is the one thing needful.

### RELIGION AND MORALITY.

By Henry F. Cope.

"Faith apart from works is dead."

—James, ii, 26.

You will often hear some one say: "I am not a religious man at all. I am just a plain, moral man, trying to do what is right with all others." There is some implied distinction between religion and morality which makes the average person feel that while there can be no doubt as to the value of the latter to the world, the former is a separate matter and of doubtful usefulness.

It is safe to say that every person is either more religious or less religious than he imagines himself to be. He who disclaims any religion, insisting the only thing he is concerned about is his duty to his fellow man and the good of society as a whole, may be cherishing profoundly religious ideals and following them in a deeply religious spirit.

On the other hand, those who seek to discredit what they call "empty morality," who tell us there is no good in any man except the good that is formally, supernaturally conferred in the name of religion, have only so much religion as they may by force or by accident express in the morality they affect to despise. A man's religious professions are no guide to his moral character, but his moral practice is a safe guide to his religious sincerity.

Is there any difference between the realities of religion and morality? Can one be religious without moral living? Can one be moral without the religious spirit? What is religion but the inspiration of morality and morality but the vitalizing expression of religion?

Morality is the art of the right conduct of life, especially in relation to

one's fellow beings. The moral man sees before him standards and ideals of living, personal and social; his sense of duty is the obligation to do certain things and to avoid others because these are for the good or the ill of that ideal of personal righteousness and social good which he cherishes.

Religion is the life of ideals, the life of goodness and truth and service because these seem to be the supremely desirable aims in life. It is the life that cherishes the great thoughts of the past, the high vision of character and civilization that man have dreamed, the spiritual heritage of the ages; it is the life that counts all things but drops that it may win character and social completeness.

When the man who avows the moral aim says that he has no use for religion he is probably thinking of its form and its furniture. He seeks the right life and he cannot see that songs and ceremonies, from which time and changing conditions often have taken all deep significance, have any value or helplessness to him.

Often the difficulty comes, however, because we who seek the moral end, the high aims of character and service, fail to see how deep is our need of the inspiration and light that religion can give. No man can live for great purposes unless he cherishes high ideals, unless he comes to some sense of the world of spiritual values.

In the fight for the full and free life we need to know that we do not fight alone, that we are but part of a great and glorious army that has been struggling up through all the ages past. We need to catch the vision of the glorious army of martyrs and to feel the glow of strength that comes from touch with the great souls of every age.

We may read any kind of meaning we will into the words by which we attempt to describe the infinite being. God may be a definite person or only an influence or an ideal. But our morality needs the dynamic of that ideal, the sense of the great spirit of truth that works through us all to the realization of our best thoughts and hopes for all.

Let a man honestly follow his moral ideals; let him pay the price they will demand of him; let him invest himself in their achievement, and he will not need to worry about religion; he will come to a sense of the spiritual values of his service; he will find himself a part of the great company of those who have lived for the kingdom of the good; he will know the power that works in us for the right.

### SHORT METER SERMONS.

No man finds fame by hunting it.

There is no obedience under compulsion.

The rambling preacher seldom hits the green pastures.

Ideals of character are the conscience of society.

He never finds himself who never denies himself.

The highest religion is to do the lowliest things well.

They who pour out their hearts never empty them.

A man may deceive himself, but he never fools destiny.

Our roughest experiences often arise from our smoothest tricks.

The mournful saint works a good deal more harm than the cheerful sinner.

It's a wabby man who complains that the platform is not broad enough for him.

It is easy to shut our eyes to the brother who is down when our hungry hands are going out to the one who is up.

### DOXES FOR CHURCHMEN.

Don't confound morality with religion.

Don't mistake self-adulation for self-respect.

Don't expect to love when reverence has departed.

Don't become selfish because selfishness is the essence of sin.

Don't close your heart to heaven if you want to dwell therein.

Don't try to get to heaven by covering up your faults.

Don't patch a lie unless you want to make a larger rent.

Don't boast your helpfulness to others if you would not be regarded as self-satisfied.

Don't forget that the self-satisfied soul may come far short of satisfying God.

Don't hunt for a martyr's crown unless you are sure your head will bear one up.

Don't undertake to know more about God unless you are willing to know more about your fellowmen.

### Evils of Drink.

In view of the horror and havoc wrought by drink upon the bodies and souls of men, its menace to the home, its threat against society, its assault upon defenseless children, its plague of vice and crime, its contribution to insanity and immorality, its withering influence on spiritual desire and its paralyzing influence on the churches, every Christian should loyally respond to the challenge of the eternal God: "Who will rise up for me against the evil-doers, or who will stand up for me against the workers of iniquity?"—Rev. J. A. Henry, Baptist, Los Angeles.

### Nature's Education.

Nature educates by concealment. She teaches by silence. Our universe is very reticent. God loves thick curtains and rich walls. He hides America behind clouds of darkness and mystery until the time is ripe. He conceals the secrets of the celestial machinery until man is ready, and then draws back the curtain for Isaac Newton. He surrounds fire and steam with clouds and darkness until the fullness of time arrives.—Rev. N. D. Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### Largest Returns.

One of the most hopeful features of the religious question to-day is the realization that religion pays the largest possible returns for the smallest investment.—Rev. E. W. Hunt, Unitarian, Boston.

## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1644—Cromwell defeated the Royalists at battle of Marston Moor.

1701—Jacques Francois de Bouillon appointed Governor of Acadia.

1708—Louisbourg taken by the English under Amherst.

1709—Quebec bombarded by Wolfe.

1776—Continental Congress adopted the resolution of independence.

1800—Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

1806—Massacre of British troops in Ceylon.

1820—First issue of the Philadelphia Inquirer....Sillistia surrendered to the Russians.

1830—William IV. succeeded George IV. in England.

1832—Cholera first appeared in New York.

1834—Levy Woodbury of New Hampshire became Secretary of the United States Treasury....Indian Territory organized.

1843—John Nelson of Maryland became

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## SAGE AND ROMANCE

By Stuart B. Stone.

The author of "The Caucasian Ego and Its Manifestations in the Orient," uttered an ecstatic little cry. Away down in a dusty, musty corner, in an octavo of 1,488 pages of very fine print, the author of the great Ego book had found a very great truth. It was on page 1,117, and the great truth was a sentence of 98 words averaging 11 letters to the word, and it related to evolution, or devolution, I never definitely learned which. You see, it was really a most astounding, soul-satisfying truth, and it was no wonder that the bookman glowed at the discovery.

He was writing seven-aylabeled words about Huxley and the Cosmos and the Indian Veda, when the door to the room of books-and-books opened and a fairy walked in. Oh, of course, it wasn't one of those Goldilocks, Snowdrop fairies that you cherished when you were innocent, but it was a fairy for sure—four years old, with the prettiest brownish hair and eyes like the maid on the life insurance calendar.

"Dad," said the fairy, "my mudder wants you to come and go to the show with us. We'll have the best time." The bookman, though, continued to write great, deep biology stuff, so that the fairy child pined her summons again and then again.

When the bookman finally understood he frowned and stamped his foot. "No, indeed!" he declared. "I must finish my chapter on 'The Significance of the Kink in Human Hair.'"

"Oh, dad, won't you go?" the little one pleaded. "There will be tigers and kings."

But even a promise of tigers and kings could not stir the clammy blood of the man who wrote and the fairy turned in disappointment, yet lingered unseen by the hearth. For the tiger king show was a hard matter to give up. I'll leave it to you.

The author sighed with relief, now that the prattler was gone, and he rolled up his sleeves for deeper wading in a stack of Egyptology books. He would show the British museum bunch a trick or two in the Ego line—ah, that he would!

The biggest, fattest Egyptology book was on a very high shelf, and the author had recourse to his stipladder to secure the heavy tome. A smaller book dislodged itself and fell to the floor with considerable clatter.

"Dear me!" sighed the author, "what great bothers there are in life."

He stooped to secure the little book, and the title was in red and the cover was of green, so that the author could not help but see and read the foolish words: "Lord Durham's Beautiful Sweetheart." The sickly sentimentality of it all irritated the man of science.

"Boah—rubbish—absolute idiosyncy!" he grunted. "How 'in the world did such clap-trap get in here?"

The front cover fell back, and the scientist could not get away from the inscription on the fly leaf:

"To Arthur, from Evelyn."

It was the gift of his bride of the happy, happy days.

"What's this?" frowned the author, and he sat in a leather chair and fell to reading Chapter III, of how young Lord Durham found a pearl of price in a cottage by the sea and the Pearl loved dearly, and finally of how a tyrant fate put the lord in a very high place and the poor little Pearl was left to cry out her heart. It was a moving tale.

The philosopher read on into Chapter IV, where he attended a fashionable ball, and in the fifth chapter he learned of young things kissing. Here he sighed a real Lord Durham sigh, utterly different from the Egyptology sigh of a wee bit back.

"I'll declare," he murmured, when, after awhile, he looked away from the love tale. "I was once something like this myself."

The fairy-kid, loitering desperately by the open fire, thought she saw a change—a curious softening in her fossil parent. So she asked again:

"Dad, let's go to see the pretty show!"

The author looked at Egypt and Veda and Darwin on the table; then he looked at the pinkish toy by the fire, and once again he sighed—another Lord Durham sigh.

"Tell your mother to get ready," he announced.

The fairy whooped and bounded away.

"And here's a quarter for peanuts and popcorn," the author of the Caucasian Ego shouted after.

Then the wife author followed the fairy, but he first took a long, lingering gaze at the stack of dreadful Egyptology on the ink-stained table.

**Large Sum for New York Schools.**  
New York has set apart \$500,000 to purchase athletic fields for its high schools, and has just opened the first on Staten Island for the Curtis high school, named after George William Curtis. New York expects to provide every city high school with its field, and every elementary school and new high school building in Greater New York now has its roof built to furnish exercises.

**Move to Honor Lord Kelvin.**  
A movement has been started in the scientific world favoring the adoption of the word Kelvin to designate the commercial unit of electrical energy, now known as the kilowatt-hour, an recognition of the services of the late Lord Kelvin to electrical science.

## THE MYSTERY OF ANNIE



HE Youngs had been blessed with the same maid of all work for ten years, so when Nora married and was succeeded by a line of incompetent "specialists" the trial was almost too much for the nerves of Mrs. Young and the temper of her husband.

Finally an agency which was responsible for Nora's successors telephoned that it would send a maid who really would meet all requirements, though she had no references. Mrs. Young, worn by a week of "picked-up" breakfasts and lunches and restaurant dinners, eagerly asked that she be sent.

"It is no matter if we are all murdered in our beds or if the house is looted," she reflected. "We'll live a couple of weeks anyway!"

The new maid, Annie, arrived—a neat, oldish person, with a slight foreign accent. She had come from Cleveland, she said recently, in answer to her new mistress' questions. Yes, she preferred doing all the work in a small family to working with other servants. She would change her dress and get dinner at once.

Mrs. Young hurried to the telephone to tell her husband that they would dine at home.

Though favorably impressed that evening with Annie's appearance and put into good humor by the excellent soup and well-cooked meat, Young contained himself until he finished his salad; that perfection of fruits, vegetables and a good Russian dressing was too much for him. Silently he slipped around to his wife's chair, gave her an ecstatic hug and was back in his seat before Annie appeared with the pudding.

If she was good at cooking she was doubly good at serving, cleaning, answering the telephone and the doorbells. Mrs. Young pinched herself every hour or so to see if she were really awake. No flaw could be found in Annie. She went out Sunday evenings and Thursday afternoons, returning in good season and ready for work the next day.

One evening Mrs. Young threw open the door before her husband was up the stairs.

"George," she exclaimed, "I was up in Annie's room! No, my dear, answering his gesture of surprise, 'not springing around. It is her day out and she's waiting for me to get a parcel that she wanted sent away. What do you suppose I found on her table? Emerson's 'Conduct of Life' and Stephen Phillips' 'Marpessa.' Now what do you think of that?"

"I refuse to think," he answered. "I only know that I eat two delicious meals at home every day; that I have a good-tempered wife, that things move smoothly. What care I if we are entertaining a woman journalist or a lady professor in our kitchen! 'Sufficient unto the day,' Mrs. Young."

So Mrs. Young retained her curiosity as best she could. As they became better acquainted Annie occasionally dropped a philosophic remark. To her mistress' lament over the maid's shining exception, Annie smiled quietly and said:

"An American wishes in her kitchen a woman of intelligence, who has mastered the profession of housekeeping, who never outbrides her own personality, who answers to the name of 'servant,' for board, room and \$5 a week!"

Mrs. Young was speechless.

"I know she is something in disguise, George," she whispered. "She doesn't even have to stop and think when she makes a remark like that. It seems to be the impartial result of years of observation."

So the Youngs lived with a perfect servant for a month. Then Annie gave two weeks' notice. To Mrs. Young's frantic questions she answered that she made it a rule not to stay in any city more than six weeks.

"You have given me a comfortable home," she said, "and I have given you the best service I could. In this Germany, England and now through America, I go to St. Louis for six weeks; I shall try to be at my home in Europe in three months, if all goes well."

"I know now that she is writing a book. I'm positive of it," said the startled Mrs. Young to her husband.

"We may expect to see ourselves in print any time after the next six months. Fortunately, I have been discreet in my conversation, but you, George, you have sworn at least twice where she could have heard you."

"I care not for a million 'swears,' nor if I appear in a thousand books! I only know that I shall have lived in the same house with a perfect servant for six weeks!" declared George.

"Yes, Annie couldn't be improved," answered his wife, reflectively. "But George, you are down here all day and I am at home here alone with her. It is hard to live up to a person like that all the time. I am always afraid I shall shock her—her standards of conduct are so high!"—Chicago Daily News.

## A WRECKED FRIENDSHIP

Parker, who gets paid once a month, says that the man who cried: "Save me from my friends," or words to that effect, most likely had an experience similar to his own.

It being pay day, Parker made a bet on the races. Strange to relate, his horse won. Then, to properly celebrate, he betook himself to a resort where the clink of the cut glass was music to his ear, and the odor of the cut lemon refreshing to his nose.

He had half a dozen or more pleasant prescriptions compounded by the man behind the bar and made several very congenial acquaintances, owing to the liberal manner in which he insisted on paying for all drinks.

He told several funny stories, which were received with applause, and was voted a thorough "good fellow" by all. He was enjoying himself hugely and all the world looked bright. Then came the cloud on his horizon. This cloud was Bayless.

Parker was just in the act of ordering up another round when Bayless took in the situation and came over to the bar. In answer to Parker's invitation as to what it would be, he said he would take a "good cigar," and being tendered one of the best in the house, he put it in his pocket for future reference. When the drinks had been disposed of and Parker exposed his roll of bills in paying the check, Bayless, with the license of a friend, remarked: "Here, let me take care of that for you until tomorrow. Don't think you are going to relieve the financial panic just because you got paid to-day."

And Parker, in his maudlin innocence, turned it over to him. Bayless soon departed, saying to Parker as he left that he would get his money back when he got good and sober, and not before.

A cloud passed over the faces of his new found friends as they saw Bayless and the money disappear. "Do you know that guy?" one of them inquired of Parker. The latter replied that he had a boarding house acquaintance with him. "Well, take it from me," replied the other, "there's nothing in this thing of letting other people take care of your coin for you. The guy may be on the square, but it is the one best bet that he makes you beg to get your roll back."

Parker noticed that the manner of his newly made friends had become less respectful, now that the money was gone. He tried to tell a story, but no one would listen to him. His popularity had waned. He inwardly cursed himself and cursed Bayless, and sorrowfully he made his way unsteadily to his car.

The next morning he felt decidedly seedy. He needed many things, externally and internally, and he figuratively clamped his bit as he thought of how Bayless had persuaded him to give him his money. He found 15 cents in his clothes and deliberated for some time as to whether to invest it in a shave or a drink, but the drink got the decision. Then he went around and rapped up Bayless.

Bayless came out looking clear-eyed and healthy to an extent that was irritating to Parker in his nervous frazzled condition. "Say, old man, I'm certainly much obliged to you for taking care of that roll for me last night. As I want to get a Turkish bath and a shave and a general overhaul, thought I'd come around and look you up," said Parker in rather an apologetic tone, and despairing himself meanwhile. Bayless had caught the odor of the alcohol, however, and as he noted Parker's nervous, uneasy manner, assumed a belligerent attitude. "I should think a man like you, Parker, would have better sense than to be throwing your money around like that," he said to him, severely.

"Well, I don't often get that way, you know," replied Parker, humbly, feeling obliged to take this attitude, as Bayless had as yet made no move toward returning him his money. "I'll just take that money of mine now, please," he continued. "No, you won't," said Bayless, with a patronizing air. "If I gave you this money you'd go right off and get tanked up again. I'll wait a few days and see how you behave, then if you are good maybe I'll let you have it."

Parker was raging inwardly, but he tried to be calm and diplomatic. He explained to Bayless as calmly as he could that he needed a few things at the drugstore for his nerves, a Turkish bath and a general going-over by the barber to get himself around into a normal state again, but Bayless only laughed at him. In doing so he reached Parker's limit, and the latter made one jump for him and seized him by the collar. "See here, Bayless," he said, "I've had enough of this farce. You've got a bundle of my money, and if you don't dig it up right away I'll find a way to make you do it, and I don't want any lectures about the evils of drink while you are about it either. Now dig up that money."

Bayless, with the air of one who had been greatly injured, got the money from the bottom of his trunk and handed it to the owner, who stuffed it in his pocket and walked away without counting it.

"That's the last time I'll ever try to be a friend to a man," said Bayless.

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## AT LEAST HONORS WERE EVEN.

Rejected Sultors Found Words That Left Their Sting.

She had refused him, and he stood twirling his mustache and looking quizzical until she was in a tearing temper.

"What are you standing there for?" she demanded, stamping her foot. "Well, I am wondering," he said, slowly, "whom are you going to marry, since you won't marry me?"

"It's none of your business," she flamed angrily.

"Oh, yes, it is," he drawled. "At any rate, I'm interested. I shouldn't like you to marry a fellow I didn't think well of, you know, since I came near marrying you myself."

It seemed to her that she would faint with indignation.

"You never came near marrying me," she at length managed to gasp. "I didn't think even of marrying you, and as to whom I do marry, you have nothing to do with it. I shall marry anybody I please!"

"That's just it," he returned, thoughtfully, "suppose you don't please anybody?" Then there was nothing left to her but raving hysterics.

## FISH A FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

Australian Species That Feeds on Larvae of Mosquitoes.

That most animals have some specific function to perform is well known. Now, scientists claim that a species of fish exists in Australian waters which feeds on the larvae of mosquitoes, and so reduces the prospects of malaria.

It belongs to a family of carnivorous, flesh-eating, fish which is frequently found in the temperate and tropic zone, and usually in shallow water.

Very small in size, being only about 1 1/2 or two inches in length, it has, in the male, yellow and black-striped fins, while the eye is of a bright blue. The fins during certain seasons of the year acquire great brilliancy.—London Answers.

**Glasgow for His.**  
This orange marmalade comes from Scotland," said a grocer. "Nice—on the Riviera, you know—also turns out a marmalade."

"I visited the Riviera last winter. The sewage of Nice runs into the blue Mediterranean, and you can see it floating on the sunlit water, with gulls swimming about it like great flies."

"Sometimes it is washed ashore. You study it from the Promenade des Anglais—cabbage tops, bottle-wrappers of straw, orange skins, lemon skins, soft green masses of vegetable refuse."

"And day by day Nice men patrol the shore, selecting from the garbage all the orange skins, which they thrust into large burlap bags."

"Will you have the Nice of the Glasgow marmalade? The Glasgow? Thank you, sir."

**Bringing Out the Best.**  
Do you know those people who always bring out your best?

You should not be ungenerous or spiteful in their presence. That is a beautiful effect for a woman to have on her home. Thousands of men produce their finest work in the world through the influence of a wife, mother or sister, who brings out the best that is in them.

On the other hand, many men have perpetrated wholesale cruelties, have committed great crimes and left a lasting bad mark on history because some woman, or an unhappy home, has brought out their worst.

**After the Honeymoon.**  
"Boo-hoo!" sobbed Cynthia under her blue bonnet. "I don't believe you love me any more."

"Well, I do declare," laughed Jason, as he washed the milk pails, "what put that idea into your head, little girl?"

"Why, before our marriage you used to honey me up and say I was as sweet as sweet cider and now you say I am sour."

"Oh, don't worry, pet. Even the sweetest of sweet cider turns to vinegar after a time."

**Dorothy's Views.**  
"Mamma," said little Dorothy, "what makes Uncle Ben look so funny?"

"Hush, child," hastened the mother. "Uncle Ben is what they call a 'wise old saw.'"

Dorothy looked at the myriad of frowns on the old gentleman's face. "Dadous, mamma!" she whispered. "He looks so cross he must be one of those cross-cut saws like they saw big logs with."

**To Maintain Health.**  
There is an easy way to what constitutes a strong physique. A man can be strong physically without great stature and huge muscles. If he has a wiry frame, a body that resists fatigue, he can indulge in many hours of heavy brain work. He will make it a rule, however, to take sufficient physical exercise to keep his system in good working order.

**Mental Struggle.**  
"A great struggle takes place in a woman's mind when another woman asks what her new gown cost," remarked the thoughtful thinker.

"What's the answer?" queried the unphilosophical youth.

"She's in doubt whether to cut the price in half and make the other woman envy her bargain, or double it and make her envy her affluence," replied the s. t.

## ARE PROUD OF RULER'S HAREM.

Turks Gladly Pay Enormous Sum for Its Maintenance.

"The Turks pay a harem tax of \$15,000,000 a year. They don't mind it, either. In fact, they are exceedingly proud of it."

The speaker, a suffragette, bit her lip to conceal a smile.

"Yes," she continued, "the maintenance of the sultan's harem costs \$15,000,000, and the people pay up gladly. They love to think that nowhere in the world does such a harem as their ruler's exist."

"I visited the place in the spring. There are 800 odalisques. Each odalisque has the title of princess, she has a staff of ten servants, a motor car, two carriages, four horses and an allowance of \$100 a week for sweetmeats and cigarettes."

"Every Turk in the kingdom desires—as we desire to see our sons made president—to see his daughter made an odalisque. If an odalisque becomes a favorite she doesn't forget father and the boys. She sees to it that her family is uplifted to the highest rank."

"Every year 100 odalisques marry and 100 fresh ones take their places. It is an honor to marry an odalisque. Furthermore, an odalisque brings her husband from the sultan a dowry of \$50,000."

**DIDN'T KNOW THE DIFFERENCE.**  
Woman Was Satisfied with "Lamb" Chops That Cost Little.

"We don't know what we are eating nowadays," said the New York woman plaintively. "Last Saturday I was in my butcher's getting the Sunday roast, and the woman who sat beside me was buying lamb chops; delicious, tender-looking ones, at only 15 cents a pound. Now my husband never eats lamb; and I never buy it in consequence; but I knew that that was an unheard-of price for such chops as those. After the woman had departed I said to the man who was serving me:

"How on earth can you afford to sell lamb chops at 15 cents a pound?"

"I suppose if I had been a customer who frequently invested in lamb I might still be in ignorance of the truth; but as the butcher knew I never bought that variety of meat he was frank about it."

"That isn't lamb," he said. "That's goat."

**Nor a Hospital.**  
"Talking of our British cousins," inquired E. Black Ryan, tax attorney of the Southern Pacific. "Well, I heard one the other day. Dig fat Britisher shoved into one of those compartments at the last moment. There was an American in there reading his newspaper."

"It's 60 miles to my station," remarked the Englishman, "and I say, old chap, I'm treating myself for a wounded foot, and I say, if you don't mind, I'll put some of this iodoforn on my ankle. Heavily smelling stuff."

"Go ahead," said the American. But when he got the full odor of it, he shoved up a window, pulled out a cigar and lighted it, and began puffing away vigorously.

"Here, here, my good fellow," protested the Englishman, "this is no smoking compartment!"—San Francisco Chronicle.

**To Be Successful.**  
Stop saying that fate is against you. Going about with a gloomy look on your face, frowning, nagging and worrying; taking offense where none is intended; boasting of what you can do instead of doing it; talking continually about yourself and your affairs; saying unkind things about others; writing letters when angry instead of waiting until you have cooled down and thought matters over; thinking of yourself instead of doing for and thinking of others; belittling those whom you envy because you feel that they are really superior to yourself; gazing idly into the future and dreaming instead of making the most of the present.

**Why "Spanish Emeralds?"**  
"Fine old Spanish emeralds" is a phrase which means something quite different from what it seems to imply. There never was an emerald mined in Spain, but after the conquest of Peru the conquerors brought home great quantities of loot, of which emeralds formed an important part. In this way the finest emeralds came into possession of the old Spanish families, and as very few had been seen in Europe previous to that time all the best stones soon became classed as fine old Spanish emeralds. Today the expression still applies to the best emeralds of any source.

**Just Like a Man.**  
Mrs. Mary E. Williams, director of cooking in the New York schools, has 39,000 children and 127 teachers under her care. She was very indignant recently because a member of the board of education suggested the cooking school be closed. It is just like a man, she says, to complain when things are going so well. But she does not hesitate to mix in women's social affairs whenever the spirit moves them.

**Like Fighting Like.**  
"On the new health skirts—" suggested the fashionable dressmaker. "The police official, stern in his sense of duty, frowned."

"It is war to the knife," he declared, using Grayling fashions.

## Why Ready Mixed

Paint is better and less expensive than paint you mix yourself



**PITKIN'S BARN PAINT**  
RED OXIDE

WHAT makes paint wear long and well? Simply this: The grinding of the pigments and the intimate composition of the various ingredients—the absolutely thorough mixing and complete saturation of the mixture with the oil.

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When you buy Pitkin's Barn Paint you can buy the very best and purest materials, but a paint pot and a mangle and gritty substitutes for power-mixing, but-mixing, roller mills and other modern paint-making machinery.

Pitkin's Barn Paint is a paint that is perfectly ground and

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Remember, too, that this mixture of paint is always uniform in color and quality—the same season after season, year after year. Figure what it costs you to paint your buildings properly—how much more money you can save by using Pitkin's Barn Paint.

Which is the cheaper? A paint that lasts five years or a paint that costs a little less and gives satisfaction for only a year or so?

Write today and we will send you a small PITCHER of Pitkin's Barn Paint to show you how it works.

**Selling Hanson Co.**

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**CLARK HARRIS**  
Gen'l Manager.